App. F. 1A-8
B.216

Previous References.

1945-46
(S. &)
-H

File No. 28-45
Serial Nos. 1—4

Later References.

p. 81(E)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos. four

Part B for April 46

SUBJECT

Administration report of Department of Food Supplies for 1944-45

Notes:- p 1—3
cover p 1—46

To. The D. F.S in Mysore
Secretaries to Govt
D-CS' of Dists.
Comptr to Govt
A.A.O. F.S.

G.O. S. & 7683/ A28-45-4 dt 24.4.46

Reviews.

RG. Sharma Rao
11.7.46.

Urgent

STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT SECTION.

Due date.

1-10-1945.

Matter relating to the FOOD DEPARTMENT for the year 1944-45 has not yet been received to the A.R. Section and the same may kindly be sent very early, for incorporation in the Administration Report.

1936/50

Asst. Secretary,
Food Supply Secn.,
W/C

3/10

3/10

Ja
3/10/45.

Submitted: The Director of Textiles has sent the annual report for 1944-45 on the working of the Standard cloth scheme in the State. The Director of Food Supplies has yet to furnish the report on the working of the Food Relief. A draft D.O. letter is put up for approval

May be passed on this A.R. Sect

MSR
4/X

Issue

MSR
4/X

Subs
4/10

Issued D.O. No. 20-6/1125-5 dtd. 7/10 [illegible]

To the A.R. Section for taking a copy of the report submitted by the Director of Textiles

1 copy of the Report is taken and the file returned herewith.

Subs
9/10

2

State Administration Report for the year 1944-45.

A 28 - 45

Letter No. nil, dated the 14th October 1945 from the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, B'lore forwarding in triplicate the administration report of the Food Supplies Department for the year 1944-45.

Submitted for perusal. If approved, one copy of the report will be passed on to the Administration Report Section

Sd/- 19/10.

Kindly say

I.O. Nc

yes Sd/-

Mec 6/11.

Sd/- 20/X

In dealing a copy of this report & returning the file.

H R Section No. 5.11

A copy of the Report is taken and the file is returned herewith.

Sd/- 6/11/45

(Final proof copy of one Chapter on Food Dept approved by the minister for Law is placed below.)

Administration report of the Deptt of Food Supplies for the year 1944-45

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. A 28 of 1945 | [App. F. III-2

Serial No.

A draft review on the report is submitted for consideration

With a view to abbreviating the Review some omissions have been suggested.

M.S. 22/2/46

Dev. Secy)

May be approved as revised

Cs 5/3

Law Secy) 7/4.

As revised & approved

Cs 7/4

Secy)

20/4/46

Cs 22/4

Issued

22/4/46

Issued G.O. No. 50 7683-702/A28-45-4 dated 24.4.46 reviewing the work of the Food Supplies Secretariat during the year ended June '45.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR LAW
16 APR 1946
No 6260

SECRETARIAT
18. APR. 1946
NO 6459

25/6
3/7

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

A 28-45-1.

28 JUL 1945 633/45

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

O. M. No. M. 395-470—G. M. 17-45-1, dated 19th July 1945.

State Administration Report for 1944-45.

Issues a work calendar in connection with the preparation of the ——.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

O. M. No. M. 395-470—G. M. 17-45-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 19TH JULY 1945.

The attention of Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners of Districts and other officers concerned is invited to paragraphs 490-507 of Part I and Appendix 36 and Sub-Appendices I to XXV thereof of Part II of the Manual of General Circulars and Standing Orders as amended in Government Orders No. 3977-4026—E. A. G. 379, dated the 30th June 1919, No. 1585-90—C. B. 14-22-9, dated the 29th September 1922 and No. 3948—Edn. 82-22-23, dated the 22nd December 1922, to Government Order No. G. 13325-80—G. M. 192-27-1, dated the 21st May 1928, to No. G. 9037-100—G. M. 99-32-4, dated the 28th June 1933, to No. G. 1047-107—G. M. 99-32-5, dated the 18th August 1933, to No. G. 5092-152—G. M. 112-35-1, dated the 19th December 1935, to No. G. 10728-84—G. M. 115-41-1, dated 14th April 1942, and to No. G. 4793-843—G. M. 37-42-2, dated 16th October 1942, embodying instructions in regard to the compilation and issue of the State Administration Report as well as the preparation and submission to Government of the annual Departmental Administration Reports and Statistical Returns relating thereto, if any, for each year.

2. As the State Administration Report for 1944-45 has to issue by the middle of December next, Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners and other officers concerned are requested to be so good as to send to the several Government Secretariats their Annual Administration Reports (in triplicate), and the Statistical Returns, if any (in triplicate), due for the year 1944-45 or the calendar year 1944, as the case may be, on or before the prescribed dates.

3. The dates on which the reports relating to the several departments and the Appendices to the State Administration Report fall due are indicated in the accompanying calendar.

4. Special care should be taken to see that the Reports and Statistical Returns sent are correct and complete in every respect.

N. S. HIRANNAYYA,
Secretary to Government,
Education Department.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The other Officers concerned.

Exd.—B. G. S.

O. M. No. M. 395-470—G. M. 17-45-1, DATED 19TH JULY 1945.

Month and date	Nature of matter due (on date mentioned in column 1)	Remarks
1	2	3
End of July 1945 ...	Appendix I—Statement showing names of high officers.	
	Appendix XX—Agricultural Stock.	
	CHAPTER I—1.	
10th August ...	Tours of His Highness the Maharaja, the Dewan and the Ministers.	
	CHAPTER I—2.	
,, ...	Political.	
	CHAPTER II—1.	
,, ...	The Mysore Representative Assembly.	
	CHAPTER II—2.	
,, ...	The Mysore Legislative Council.	
,, ...	Appendix II—List of Laws passed.	
,, ...	Legislation.	
	CHAPTER II—5.	
18th August ...	Extradition.	
	CHAPTER XI—5.	
,, ...	Literature.	
	CHAPTER XII—3.	
,, ...	Press including Government Book Depot.	
	CHAPTER XII—4.	
,, ...	Stationery.	
	CHAPTER XI—3.	
,, ...	Museum.	
	CHAPTER VI—3.	
20th August ...	Sericulture.	
	CHAPTER XII—5.	
3rd September ...	Meteorology.	
	CHAPTER IV—2.	
,, ...	Land Records, Survey and Settlement.	
	CHAPTER IV—6.	
5th September ...	Inam Settlement.	
	CHAPTER II—3.	
,, ...	Military.	
,, ...	Kunigal Stud Farm.	

O. M. No. M. 395-470—G. M. 17-45-1, DATED 19TH JULY 1945.

Month and date	Nature of matter due (on date mentioned in column 1)	Remarks
1	2	3
	CHAPTER VII—2.	
5th September 1945 ...	Manufactures, Arts and Industries (including Factories).	
	CHAPTER VII—1.	
,, ...	Trade and Commerce.	
10th September ...	Appendix XVII—Statement of Rainfall.	
,, ...	Appendix XVIII—Statement of prices of staple food grains.	
	CHAPTER VII—3.	
15th September ...	Post and Telegraph (including Wireless Telegraphs) (to be sent with a separate covering letter).	
	CHAPTER III—5.	
18th September ...	Mysore Government Life Insurance.	
	CHAPTER XII—2.	
,, ...	Archaeology.	
,, ...	Appendix III—Statement showing the strength, cost, etc., of the Military Force.	
,, ...	Appendix IV—Statement showing the strength, cost, etc., of the Police Force.	
,, ...	Appendix V—Statement showing the working of the Police Force.	
,, ...	Appendix VI—Statement showing the value of property stolen and recovered.	
,, ...	Appendix VII—Statement showing the crimes committed and number of cases disposed of.	
,, ...	Appendix VIII—Statement showing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with by the Courts.	
...	Appendix IX—Statement showing the results of criminal appeals.	
,, ...	Appendix X—Statement showing the nature and value of civil suits filed and disposed of.	
,, ...	Appendix XI—Statement showing the results of application for execution of decrees.	
,, ...	Appendix XII—Statement showing the number and results of civil appeals.	
,, ...	Appendix XIV—Registration of documents.	
,, ...	Appendix XV—Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration.	
	CHAPTER IX—1.	
,, ..	Geology.	
	CHAPTER IX—2.	
20th September ...	Mines and Explosives.	
	CHAPTER XII—6.	
30th September ...	Horticulture and Public Gardens and Hill Stations.	
	CHAPTER VI—4.	
1st October ...	Civil Veterinary.	
	CHAPTER V.	
,,	Report of the Food Department.	
,,	Report of the Civil Supplies Department.	

O. M. No. M. 395-470—G. M. 17-45-1, DATED 19TH JULY 1945.

Month and date	Nature of matter due (on date mentioned in column 1)	Remarks
1	2	3
	CHAPTER III —4.	
3rd October 1945 ...	Stamps.	
,, ...	Appendix XIX—Expenditure on Public Works.	
,, ...	Appendix XXI—Statement showing excise shops and excise revenue.	
,, ...	Appendix XXV—Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutions.	
	CHAPTER XII—1.	
4th October ...	Muzrai	
	CHAPTER IV—1.	
5th October ...	Occupied area and tenure.	
	CHAPTER IV—3.	
,, ...	Land Revenue.	
	CHAPTER II—4.	
,, ...	Police.	
	CHAPTER II—6.	
,, ...	Criminal Justice.	
	CHAPTER II—7.	
,, ...	Civil Justice.	
	CHAPTER II—9.	
,, ...	Registration of Assurances.	
	CHAPTER II—10.	
,, ...	Municipal Administration.	
	CHAPTER II—11.	
,, ...	Administration of District Boards.	
	CHAPTER II—12.	
,, ...	Village Panchayets.	
	CHAPTER VI—1.	
,, ...	Weather and Crops.	
	CHAPTER IV—5.	
,, ...	Labour and Wages.	
	CHAPTER IV—4.	
,, ...	Transfers of Land.	
	CHAPTER VI—6.	
,, ...	Conditions of the People.	
	CHAPTER VI—8.	
,, ...	Forest (including report on Game and Fish Preservation Act).	

O. M. No. M. 395-470—G. M. 17-45-1, DATED 19TH JULY 1945.

Month and date	Nature of matter due (on date mentioned in column 1)	Remarks
1	2	3
	CHAPTER VI—7.	
5th October 1945 ...	Associations for Banking and Trading.	
	CHAPTER VIII—3.	
18th October ...	Electrical Department.	
	CHAPTER III—2.	
,, ..	Excise.	
	CHAPTER III—3.	
,, ...	Income-tax.	
	CHAPTER XI—1.	
,, ...	Education.	
	CHAPTER XI—4.	
,, ...	Encouragement to Authors.	
	CHAPTER XII—7.	
,, ...	Printing Presses.	
,, ...	Newspapers and Periodicals.	
	CHAPTER XII—8.	
,, ...	Libraries.	
	CHAPTER VI—2.	
1st November ...	Agricultural Department.	
	CHAPTER VIII—2.	
,, ...	Railways and Tramways.	
	CHAPTER VIII—1.	
,, ...	Public Works including Krishnaraja Sagar and Allied Works.	
	CHAPTER VI—7.	
5th November ...	Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.	
	CHAPTER III—6.	
6th November ...	Government Savings Banks.	
10th November ...	Appendix XVI—Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Municipalities.	
	CHAPTER III—1.	
11th November ...	Revenue and Finance.	
,,	Appendix XXII—Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the State.	
	CHAPTER XI—2.	
Not later than 15th November.	University of Mysore*.	

* Two advance copies to be sent before the end of October.

WD 106—GPB—400—23-7-45

G. R. S. App. F. G. 3.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form*).

Do. No. to 25th

/A28-45 84 10 4

ED
4/10/45

Dear Sir

State Administration Report for one year 1944-45

I am desired to invite your reference to this office letter no. SD 677-78 / A28-45-2 dated the 31st July 1945 Calling for the report on the working of your Depot for the year 1944-45 and to request you to be so good as to send the report immediately

Yours Sincerely

Sd/-
4/10

G. Sundara Rao Esqr ICS
Director of S.S. in Mysore
Bangalore.

Sd/-

WD 03697—GPB—30,000—2-2-46

G. R. S. App. F. G. 3.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form*).

28/7/45

WD 03697—GPB—30,000—2-2-46

WD 677-78/A28.45-2 31.7.4

To

1. The Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore

2. The Director of Textiles in Mysore, Bangalore

Sir

State Administration Report for the year 1944-45

I am directed to invite your reference to ~~your Order~~ No. G.O.M. no. R. 395-470-GR 14-45-1 dated the 19th January 1945 issuing a Work Calendar in connection with the preparation of the State Administration Report for the year 1944-45 and to request you to be so good as to send the ~~report in the working of your Dept.~~ ~~Administration report~~ of your Dept/s

(1) Board and Cloth Section - (in triplicate)

for the year 1944-45 on or before the 18th of October 1945

I have the

18 28/7/45

Yrs 28/7 B

for Secy to Govt

A 28-45-3.

C. F. No. 45]

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Tele-gram / phone

OFFICE OF

Office of the Director of Textiles in Mysore, Bangalore.

(Standard Cloth Section)

No. SC. 473 /45-46.

Encls. 3.

Date 29th September 1945.

1-10-45

To

The Secretary to the Government

of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

Development Department (Food Supplies),

Bangalore.

Sub.- State Administration Report for the year 1944-45.

With reference to your letter No. SD. 678/A. 28-45-2 dated 28/31-7-1945, in respect of the above, I have the honour to enclose herein the Annual Report for 1944-45 on the working of the Standard Cloth Scheme in the State, in triplicate, for kind needful.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

29/9/45

Director of Textiles.

MNR

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

OF the Director of Food Supplies
in Mysore, Bangalore.

Date 19

Administration Report.

17th October 1945.

To The Secretary to Government,
Development Department,
(Food Supplies),
B a n g a l o r e.

Sir,

State Administration Report for the year 1944-45.

With reference to your letter No.SD.677/A.28-45-2 dated 28/31st July 1945 calling for the Administration Report of the Food Supplies Department for the year 1944-45, I have the honour to send herewith the same, in triplicate.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

DIRECTOR OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR 1944-45.

-:oOo:-

1. ADMINISTRATION.
2. HARVEST ACQUISITION.
3. IMPORT QUOTAS.
4. STOCK POSITION AND MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS FROM SURPLUS TO DEFICIT AREAS.
5. RATIONING.
6. S U G A R.
7. JAGGERY.
8. STORAGE.
9. UTILISATION OF THE SERVICES OF RICE MILL OWNERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MILLETS.
10. PRESERVATION OF FOOD GRAINS.
11. CONTROLLED COMMODITIES.
12. KEROSENE.
13. FUEL AND CHARCOAL.
14. FOOD COUNCILS.
15. TRANSPORT.
16. CATTLE, SHEEP AND GOATS.
17. DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE & SUB COMMITTEE.
18. FOOD INTELLIGENCE.
19. ~~FOOD ACCOUNTS.~~

Administration Report of the Department of Food Supplies for the year 1944-45.

-:oOo:-

ADMINISTRATION.

Mr.B.S.Raghavendra Rao, M.A(Hons), continued to be in charge of the Department till 7th October 1944, when he went on leave, and Mr.K.Srinivasan, B.Sc., Special Officer, Food Supplies, was appointed to act as Director of Food Supplies. Mr.B.S.Raghavendra Rao was, on return from leave, posted as Financial Secretary to Government, and Mr.K.Srinivasan, continued to act as Director till 11th November 1944 when he was relieved by Mr.C.Sundara Rao, B.A., who was appointed as Director as per Government Order No. 1868/C.B. 14-44-1 dated 26th October 1944. In the same Notification, Mr.K.Srinivasan (formerly Special Officer, Food Supplies) was appointed as Additional Director of Food Supplies and he assumed charge of his office on the 11th of November.1944. The following distribution of work of the Department between the Director and the Additional Director was approved by Government in letter No.SD.3146/A.151-44- dated 7th December 1944.

I. Director of Food Supplies.

1. Harvest acquisition,
2. Internal quotas including Civil and Military Station,
3. Establishment including cash & contingencies,
4. Police,
5. Conferences, Committees and Councils including Food grains preservation,
6. Distribution in other than card rationed areas,
7. Transport,
8. Representative Assembly & Legislative Council work.
9. Popularisation of new grains,
10. Storage accommodation.

II. Additional Director of Food Supplies.

1. Foreign quotas,
2. Distribution in rationed areas,
3. Fuel, Charcoal and Kerosene,
4. Controlled commodities,
5. Sugar and jaggery,
6. Cattle, sheep and goats,
7. Statistical section.

In the interests of expeditious despatch of work, the Offices of the Director and of the Additional Director were amalgamated as a single unit. The following was the allocation of work among the Gazetted Assistants of the Office.

1. Mr.P.N.Krishnaswamy, M.A, LL.B,
   Harvest Acquisition and Depots.

2. Mr.H.N.Pallegar, M.A, LL.B,
   Establishment, Sugar, Jaggery, all controlled commodities other than food grains, Councils and Committees, Kerosene, Fuel and Charcoal.

3. Mr.Syed Abdul Rahman.
   Foreign quotas including Coorg correspondence, Cash and contingency, Current section, Records, Diaries of Food Assistants to the Deputy Commissioners.

4. Mr.V.Venkatachar, M.A., B.Com.
   Rationing and Statistical Section, Defence Co-ordination Committee and Sub Committee, Cattle, Sheep and Goats, News cuttings & Publicity.

5. Mr.M.V.V.Naik,
   Police, Enquiries, Frontier Patrol and Food Offences.

6. Mr.B.Beerappa, B.A.,
   Internal quotas including Civil & Military Station, Rice mill owners, etc. Wholesale dealers, Zoning of rice mills, gunnies, Kolagas.

7. Mr.B.M.Abu Baker, M.A.,
   Allegation petitions, Transport, Godowns, Popularisation of food grains.

On the deputation of Mr.T.Rangamalliay, B.Sc., to Karachi in connection with the procurement of rice and wheat in March 1945, Mr.Syed Abdul Rahman was posted as Assistant Director of Food Supplies (Depots), and his work was temporarily distributed among the other Assistants. In February 1945, the services of Mr.B.M.Abu Baker were transferred to the Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd, and Mr.Mahomed Sirajuddin Meccai, B.A., Probationary Assistant Commissioner, was posted in his place. Mr.B.Beerappa, B.A, was on special duty for a period of two months (February and March 1945) for the inspection of Hotels in

the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore with a view to effecting a reduction in their number, etc.

The establishment of the Director of Food Supplies and the several subordinate offices including the basic scale of clerical and accounts staff for attending to Food Supplies work in the District, Sub Division and Taluk Offices which had been sanctioned till the end of June 1944, was continued throughout the year under report. Sanction of Government was obtained also for the continuance of the special acquisition staff throughout the year, but only such portion of the sanctioned staff as was absolutely necessary for the efficient conduct of the acquisition work was actually employed.

A basic scale of executive, ministerial and menial establishment, as detailed hereunder was sanctioned in connection with the introduction of rationing in urban areas in the State (G.O.No.SD.1317-27/A.232-43-3 dated 28/29th Aug.1944).

'A' Executive Establishment for the Taluks.

One Assistant Rationing Officer of the rank of a "Deputy Amildar" for each Taluk. He will be in charge of rationing in the town and the Reserve Depot or Depots. He will get his grade pay as "Deputy Amildar" plus 20 per cent deputation allowance plus Rs.20/- conveyance allowance per mensem.

For the Depots:

One Assistant Food Inspector on Rs.40 plus Rs.10 C.A. p.m.	(For every 5 Govt. depots or 10 Co-operative Societies)
OR	
One Food Inspector Rs.60 plus Rs.15 C.A. per mensem.	(For every 5 Assistant Food Inspectors. If there are less than 5 depots, no Food Inspector will be necessary and the Deputy Amildar will arrange the work.)

'B' Ministerial Establishment.

Rationing Office.

One Clerk on Rs.30 for towns with a population of less than 15,000

OR

Two Clerks as follows:
One Clerk on Rs.40 (For towns with a population
One Clerk on Rs.30 (of 15,000 and above.

'C' Menial Establishment.

a) For Rationing Officers, Assistant Rationing Officers, Food Inspectors and Assistant Food Inspectors.

Two peons on Rs.10 per mensem to each Rationing Officer or Assistant Rationing Officer.
One peon on Rs.10 per mensem to each Food Inspector.
One peon on Rs.10 per mensem to each Assistant Food Inspector.

During the year under report, sanction of Government w received for the introduction of legal card rationing on th family card system in the Kolar Gold Fields and in the town of Channapatna, Haribar and Chickmagalur and action was tak to appoint the necessary staff in accordance with the sanctioned basic scale.

In order to assist the Food Assistants to the Deputy Commissioners in their executive work, a Food Inspector on Rs.80/- plus D. A. of Rs.20/- was sanctioned for each of the Districts of Kolar, Hassan, Chitaldrug, Mandya, Shimoga and Kadur Districts, these appointments to be discontinued soon after the introduction of rationing in the respective district headquarter towns.

Under sub section (3) of Section 7 of the Essential Services (Maintenance) Act 1942 (XXIII of 1942) the Government in their Notification No.SD.7371/A.129-44-4 dated 23rd May 1945, authorised the Director of Food Supplies to prefer complaints against employees in the Department of Food Supplies in respect of offences punishable under the said Act.

During the year under report, the State had the privilege of being visited by high Officers of the Food Department of the Government of India who personally acquainted themselves with the Food situation in the country. The Hon'ble Sir J.P.Srivastava, Food Member of the Government of India paid a visit to the State in early October 1944 and

made appreciative remarks of the able way in which the State was handling its food problem. Just about the same time the Hon'ble B.R.Sen, the then Director-General of Food, India, accompanied by Dr.V.K.R.V.Rao, Director of Statistics of the Government of India visited the State. The rice position of the State was just then causing great anxiety and through their good offices, the State was able to have an immediate allotment of rice from Sindh which helped us to get over the crisis. The Hon'ble B.R.Sen paid yet another visit to the State in May of this year when the question of increasing the rice ration was under our very active consideration. Immediately after his return to New Delhi, the State got an allotment of 16,000 tons of rice from Bengal 14,433 tons out of which has since been procured.

In December 1944, Dr.Coyne, Director of Storage, Government of India also paid a visit to the State and inspected our storage arrangements both at Bangalore, Civil and Military Station and Mysore. He also met the members of our Storage Advisory Committee who had the benefit of discussions with him.

In August 1944, the Hon'ble Somerset Butler, Special Officer of the Government of India visited the State in the course of his tours for the study of procurement operations in different provinces and States. Mr.Butler stayed here for three days and studied our scheme of monopoly procurement. He was very much impressed with our scheme and in his report to the Government of India, he has given due prominence to our scheme. The scheme of monopoly procurement which he outlined in his report was also accepted at the V All India Food Conference which was held at New Delhi in January and February of this year.

Mr.G.Sundara Rao, Director of Food Supplies in Mysore attended, as representative of the Mysore Government, the Fifth All India Food Conference held at New Delhi in January and February of this year.

HARVEST ACQUISITION.

The acquisition of food grains upto 15th November 1944 was under the orders of 1943 and thereafter under the Articles of Food Acquisition Order No.SD.C.218/C.103-44-9 dated the 15th November 1944. The working of the previous order disclosed certain defects which tended to minimise the quantities of surplus grains to be acquired, and with a view to overcome the defects, the new order of 1944 dated 15th November 1944 was passed. Under this new order, the following important changes were brought about.

(a) The distinction of "holders" into declared and non-declared was done away with. By this arrangement, all holders whatever the extent of land owned by them were required to deliver their surpluses determined after allowing the quantities needed for their consumption, seed requirements, and other special needs.

(b) Instead of allowing holders to deliver surplus grains in instalments, it was ordered that all the surplus should be delivered in one lump on demand. By this arrangement, the possibility of people retaining large portions of surpluses for subsequent delivery and later on coming forward with excuses for delivery of only a portion or not delivering at all under the pretext that the quantities retained by them for subsequent delivery were used up either for consumption or that they were destroyed due to ravages of rodents or for reasons of dringe etc, is obviated. Any holder noted as having a surplus to deliver was required under this change to deliver the ~~xt~~ whole of the quantity within a specified date at the nearest Depot.

(c) The provision in the new rules that a prior field to field inspection in the presence of the holders wherever possible and of leading villagers and preparation of the registers in form H. S. 1 enabled a more correct picture being had before orders for delivery of surplus could be passed.

The cumulative effect of the aforesaid changes in the new order for the acquisition of foodgrains is reflected in the larger quantities of food grains that have been acquired subsequent to 16th November 1944. Another inducement was also given by increasing the purchase prices of foodgrains by 25% over the previous purchase rates. These increased in purchase prices were made to afford a reasonable margin

of profit for the growers of foodgrains after considering the increased cost of cultivation due to an allround increase in prices, the scarcity of cattle and the depreciated money value. The following quantities of the different grains were acquired under the scheme in the several districts upto the end of the year under report.

Acquisition from 16th Novr.1944 to 30th June.1945.

Name of District		Paddy	Ragi	Jola	Wheat	Other millets.
1. Bangalore	K	29,129	1,81,213	-	-	86
2. Mysore	K	4,04,287	36,997	3,117	-	-
3. Mandya	K	3,37,862	14,013	-	-	2,404
4. Shimoga	K	5,63,684	34,874	29568	-	-
5. Chitaldrug	K	28,547	62,909	27288	317	13,250
	V	17,355				
6. Hassan		1,88,136	66,019	34	-	-
7. Kadur		1,57,819	10,925	2317	83	189
8. Tumkur	K	63,476	85,411	426	46	2,033
	V	25,923				
9. Kolar	K	55,817	75,737	161	16	1,176
	K	18,28,957	5,68,088	53,911	482	19,138
	V	43,278				

The larger acquisitions are partly due to the fact that the local officers who had gained considerable experience of the working of the previous acquisition order could work the new rule more efficiently. It has also to be stated that, generally speaking, the officers and officials concerned evinced zeal of a fairly high order in bringing about the successful results. Ample assistance was given by the Central Office and inspections were conducted by myself and other officers of the Department in the Districts and suggestions solutions were offered for solving difficulties in the working of the scheme.

IMPORT QUOTAS.

As in the previous year, the State continued to be deficit in regard to rice, millets, pulses, wheat and wheat products, the declared deficits in respect of the

first three of these being respectively 68,005 tons, 15,871 tons and 20,000 tons and the annual requirements of wheat and wheat products being estimated at 30,000 tons. Supplies were arranged as before from surplus areas through the several basic plans of the Government of India. The preliminary Kharif Plan for rice and millets which terminated on 31st October 1944 was followed by the New Khariff Plan 1944-45 with effect from 1st November 1944 whose term of operation extends up to 31st October 1945. The preliminary Rabi Plan for wheat, wheat products, gram and barley which terminated on 1st May 1945 was followed by the Rabi Plan for 1945-46 whose term of operation extended up to 30th April 46. The Basic Plan for pulses which was terminated on 31st October 1944 was also followed by the new Plans which were in operation during the previous year were continued during the year under report so as to keep control over movement of supplies from surplus to deficit areas.

Basic for pulses. Thus all the Basic plan

The annexed statements "A" and "B" furnish details regarding the allotments and supplies made under the different basic plans and those outside the plans, as also the quantities of different foodgrains and pulses received actually during the year under the respective plans and outside them. It will be seen therefrom that the millets, wheat, wheat products and pulses were actually received in the State to the extents indicated below, which went to supplement the local stocks during the year.

Commodity.	Quantities in tons. Under the Basic plans	Outside the plans.	Total.
1. Rice (including broken rice.)	28,009	1,595 (broken)	29,604
2. Millets.	4,872	482 (ragi)	5,354
3. Wheat.	10,109-1/2	-	10,109½
4. Wheat products.	4,218	-	4,218
5. Pulses.	2,434	785	3,219

Despatches were completed in the early part of the Kharif year in respect of the allotment of rice from Karachi Central Depot and also the first two instalments of rice allotments (viz. 5,000 tons) from Central Provinces and Berar. The original allotments of rice from Sindh (8,000 tons) and from Coorg (12,000) have also been fully despatched. Two ship loads aggregating to 14,433 tons have been despatched against the allotment of rice from Bengal and 402 tons against that from Kapurthala. The procurement of the broken rice allotment from Central Provinces & Berar and of the rice allotment from Eastern States, via Madras, has been slow owing to non-availability of stocks of approved quality; due attention has been paid to expedite this matter. Kapurthala and Sindh (inferior Joshi) have pleaded inability to supply the balance in approved quality. In all the remaining cases, action is being taken to obtain the outstanding balances.

Originally, the allotment of wheat and wheat products under the Rabi Plan was made from Sindh but as the surplus position of that Province was found to have altered on review, revised allocations were made sanctioning a quota of 4,000 tons of wheat products from Punjab and 16,000 tons whole wheat from imports. As a result of efforts made before the revision of the allocations under the Rabi plan, Mysore has since drawn supplies of about 600 tons wheat products from ~~[illegible]~~ Sindh. Steps have since been taken for importing the wheat products from Punjab and also for importing the quota from the overseas imports as and when advices are received about arrivals.

The procurement of pulses and gram has been entrusted to local traders who have been selected for the purpose after careful consideration; only 5,000 bags of turdhal ~~is~~ are proposed to be obtained on Government account, as to serve as a buffer stock for an emergency. The procurement

of barley has been agranged through Messrs. Krishna Flour Mills, Bangalore, who will bring and deliver the stocks. All these arrangements are also in steady progress.

Several officers and officials were deputed to places outside the State during the year as in the previous year in connection with the inspection and despatch of the quotas of food grains, as a result of whose efficient services the State became able to secure food stuffs of good quality against the quotas of the Basic Plans. The more important of these officers are enlisted below.

Name of officer.	Place to which deputed.	Purpose.
1.Mr.K.Srinivasan, B.Sc, Additional Director.	Calcutta	For procurement of rice quota from Bengal.
2.Mr.M.S.Swaminathan, M.A,B.Sc, Asst.Secretary to Government	Calcutta	do.
3.Mr.P.N.Krishnaswamy, M.A, LL.B, Assistant Director.	Madras	For discussion in connection with the movement of the quota of rice from Bengal and its routing.
4.Rajasevaprasakthe P.N.Mirza, Retired General Manager of the Mysore State Railway.	Murmagao	For supervision of the onward movement of rice from Bengal
5.Mr.T.Rangamallaiah, B.Sc., Assistant Director.	Murmagao	do.
	Kapurthala	For procurement of the rice quota from Sindh.

STOCK POSITION AND MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS FROM SURPLUS TO DEFICIT AREAS.

The year under report opened with a stock position of food grains as noted below.

Paddy.	3,11,555	pallas
Rice.	98,947	"
Ragi.	2,55,280	"
Jola.	15,860	"
Wheat.	41,606	bags
Wheat products	11,191	bags.

There was thus a fairly good quantity of paddy and rice at the beginning of the year. But as there was practically no

acquisition of local paddy during the early months of the official year and the off-take of rice also began to steadily increase, the stock began to slowly decrease with the result that in early October, the rice position in the State began to cause considerable anxiety. But due to the timely assistance of the Government of India, allotments of rice to the extent of nearly 8,000 tons were made in October 1944 and arrangements were immediately made to procure these allotments from Sindh and Central Provinces. This helped the State to tide over the rice crisis till the harvest. Subsequently however, due to the harvest which began to come in from early November.44 as also the acquisition of large surpluses, owing to the modifications introduced in the Harvest Acquisition Order of 1944 together with the enhanced attractive prices, the harvest began to flow in, with the result that at the end of the year under report, the stock position considerably improved, as could be seen from the comparative figures furnished below:-

Food grain (in pallas)	Stock as on 30/6/44	Stock as on 30/6/45
Paddy.	3,11,555	9,70,202
Rice.	98,947	2,04,680
Ragi.	2,55,280	4,42,301
Jola.	15,860	7,988
Wheat	41,606	2,049
Wheat products.	11,191	2,434

The improved position was in no small measure due also to the fact that the Government of India made very generous allotments of rice during the year under report equalling a quantity of 50,374 tons as compared with an allotment of 15,000 tons during the year 1943-44. The stock position of rice as on 30th June 1945 clearly indicates that we need not this year have to face a position similar to the one in September and October 1944 and that we have on hand enough stocks which would take us comfortably far beyond the commencement of the next harvest. The position of millets is however not equally satisfactory and to make adequate provision till about March 1946, arrangement

for import of a small quantity of millets is found to be necessary.

One prominent feature in the comparative statements of visible stocks as on 30th June 1944 and on 30th June 1945 is the poor stock position of wheat and wheat products at the end of the year under report. During the year 1943-44 and the first half year 1944-45, the State had very large imports of wheat and wheat products, with the result that measures had to be devised to popularise the use of wheat and wheat products to avoid deterioration of stocks, made available to the State and also to replace a portion of our rice deficit. Expecting that the allotments during the entire year under report would be as large as in the previous year, wheat and wheat products were very liberally issued to the consuming public, Hotels, Restaurants and Institutions so much so that the stock began to be consumed fast. But owing to unforeseen causes, the imports of wheat and wheat products in the latter half year began to fall down so rapidly that by about February and March 1945, the wheat stocks began to gradually diminish with no corresponding stocks to replenish. By about May of the year under report the position further deteriorated with no prospect of fresh imports. By the end of the year under report, the stock position ran so low that the public were practically not getting any wheat and wheat products even as part of their ration and the position was indeed causing considerable anxiety. Subsequently however, the Government of India arranged for imports of wheat from overseas and wheat products from the Punjab and at present the position of wheat and wheat products has considerably improved.

Movement of foodgrains within the State:- To have a planned movement of foodgrains from surplus to deficit areas, the requirements of surplus and deficit areas of the State for each kind of foodgrain were made both in respect of rationed and [illegible] on the basis of census population

and in the case of rural areas, on estimates of off-takes of the previous year and demand in sales depots. Calculated thus, the quantities of foodgrains to be moved from surplus areas to deficit areas, for the whole calendar year 1945 were determined as in the previous year. Based on the requirements calculated as above, a movement programme was drawn up in consultation with the Railway Department so as to make use of the available transport facilities evenly throughout the year. This planned movement helped the avoidance of cross traffic in the movement of foodgrains by moving only the surplus grains remaining after taking into consideration the annual requirements of each area. The foreign imports were also assigned to the deficit areas direct so that the imports as and when made available could be directly despatched to the specified areas without necessitating any internal movement at a later stage. The experience gained in the previous year, in this behalf, went a long way in assisting planned movement.

The enclosed statements furnish the quantities of rice, ragi and jola moved from surplus districts to deficit areas during the periods of July to December 1944 and the quantities moved from January 1945 to July 1945 according to the movement programme.

Scale of rations in non-rationed areas:- The Articles of Acquisition (Harvest) Order of 1943 allowed the agriculturists, their dependents and farm labourers to retain with them stocks sufficient for their consumption for one year at 1/2 seer per day per individual, the children below one year being given half the above rations. This provision was continued in the Harvest Order of November 1944 also, so far as the agriculturist population was concerned. Owing to the general overall shortage of foodgrains in the State, this scale of rations could not be extended to the non-agricultural population. The scale of rations to the rural non-producing population who depended

on supplies from depots was fixed at one pavu of rice or ragi or jola per day per head. This scale of one pavu per day was in addition to supplies of wheat and wheat products which were freely made during the best part of the year under report. The scale of rations in non-rationed urban and rural areas remained the same throughout the year. But in view of the improved stock position of foodgrains, Government thought fit, later in the year, i.e. in June 1945 to revise the scale of rations so as to liberalise them as far as possible to meet the insistent demand for the increase in the scale of rations. They therefore ordered in Government order No. D.7820-30/R. 83-44-4 dated 9th June 1945 that the scale of rations be revised as follows with effect from 1st July 1945. This increase in the scale of rations has been made applicable to persons in all parts of the State irrespective of the fact whether they live in rationed on non-rationing areas.

	Rice ozs.	Broken rice.	Millets	Wheat & Wheat products	Total
'A' class	12.0	3.6 ozs	of wheat or millets or broken rice.		15.6
'B' class	4.8	-	12 ozs (of which 2.4 ozs will be minor millets.)		16.8
West coast labour.	9.6	2.4	4.8		16.8
Heavy manual labour.	7.2	2.4	9.6		19.2

As a result of the enhanced scale of rations the off-take of rice for the State including rationed areas which was in the neighbourhood of 95,000 pallas of rice per mensem up till the end of June 1945 has risen up to 1,10,000 pallas per mensem.

The stock position of foodgrains in the State at the end of the year under report and the manner of distribution of food grains during the year in all areas were found to be quite satisfactory and showed a marked improvement over the stock position as compared with the position at the beginning of the year.

The distribution of foodgrains in non-rationed areas was

arranged by a system of rough rationing. Based on a rough survey of requirements of individual families, identity cards were issued by the local officers and on the strength of these cards supplies were made in the depots. Village Panchayat and Co-operative Society depots were organised to sell rationed food stuffs wherever possible and where these agencies were not forthcoming; Government Sales Depots were opened. There are at present 307 Government Depots, 636 Village Panchayat Depots, 624 Society Depots and 43 Municipal Depots spread throughout the State distributing about 90,000 pallas of grains per mensem on an average to rural and urban population in non-rationed areas alone.

One noteworthy feature of this year's distribution arrangements is that the allotment to rural population during the latter half year was much more liberal than either in the previous year or the earlier half year. It has to be admitted that during the year 1943-44 and the first half of the year under report, there were numerous complaints that the rural allotments were most inadequate and that several interior sales depots were not having regular supplies. This was to a very large extent due to the inadequate stocks with Government during this period, particularly, during the first four months of the year 1944-45. This defect in distribution was remedied by larger allotments to rural depots and as a result thereof complaints from rural sectionsgradually diminished thereafter. It can be said that as the year was drawing to a close, these larger allotments brought about a feeling of satisfaction among the rural population as a whole.

In addition to the direct distribution of foodgrains to consumers through depots, arrangements were made through large employers of labour, organised departmental stores, and planters to supply foodgrains required by their labour. As many as 60 Industrial organisations, took bulk supplies

of food grains for distribution to their employees. Though, many of the big industries realised very high profits on account of War activities, food grains were supplied to them at the same rates as supplies made to others in Government Depots, so that the benefit of the subsidised rates might be extended to the labour population also, in addition to the allowances, if any, made by their employers. The following are some of the important large employers who came under this scheme.

Bangalore district.	1. Hindusthan Aircraft Society 2. Binny Mills. 3. Maharaja & Minerva Mills. 4. M & S.M.Railway Departmental Stores. 5. Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops. 6. Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore. 7. Mysore Spun Silk Mills.
Mysore District.	1. The Mysore Spun Silk Mills 2. The Coffee curing works.
Mandya District.	1. Mysore Sugar Company Factory 2. Krishnarajasagar Co-operative Society. 3. The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers.
Kolar District.	1. The Mysore Silk Filatures, Sidlaghatta. 2. Vellum Parachute Silk Company Gowribidanur 3. Mohamed Mustafa Sab Tannery, Kolar.
Shimoga District.	1. The Mysore Iron & Steel Works, Bhadravathi. 2. The Superintending Engineer, Jog Power Scheme.
Chitaldrug District.	1. Chalumesha Weaving Mills, Chitaldrug. 2. The Mysore Kirloskar Ltd, Harihar.
Hassan District.	1. The Implements Factory, Hassan. 2. Kavlin Works, Bhadravathi.
Kadur District.	1. The Coffee Curing Works, Chickmagalur.

Supplies to Coffee Plantation Labour:- The supply of sufficient stocks of food grains to labour employed in Coffee, Tea and Areca nut estates, consistent with the nature of work turned out by them and their usual dietory habits, has engaged

special consideration of Government eversince the Food Supply operations began. In their order No.SD.6883-92/R.19-43-2 dated the 11th April 1944 Government were pleased to order a special scale of rations to plantation labour consisting of half a pavu of rice, half a pavu of ragi and half a pavu of jola or barley or wheat instead of ~~at~~ one pavu of ~~jola~~ ragi or jola allowed to labour in other areas. The number of plantation labour population and their dependants were estimated at 75,000 and their requirements were calculated at about 5,500 pallas of paddy, 2,750 pallas of ragi and 2,750 pallas of other millets or wheat per month. The planters were allowed to take bulk supplies of foodgrains sufficient for six to nine months at a time and arrange for distribution themselves. Several concessions were also shown to the planters in procuring supplies. They were permitted to purchase paddy in lieu of rice and were also allowed to remove the same from the nearest depots by paying only the actual purchase money and only eight annas per palla in addition to cover incidental charges. The planters and the plantation labour were generally satisfied with the arrangements made by Govemment for distribution of food grains in the plantation areas.

Supplies to Mysore State Railway:- During the year under report, the Mysore State Railway formed an independent unit for distribution of foodgrains to their employees and this arrangement was sanctioned in Government Order No.R.S.1069-73/Ry.F. 230-L/44-45. Mr.B.M.Krishnan, an officer of the Railway Audit Department was appointed Railway Food Controller. A census of Railway employees and dependents in the several areas was taken and the requirements of the Railway population was thus determined. The Food Department undertook to make bulk supplies as per the ascertained requirements and the Food Controller of Railways undertook the distribution arrangements. This has worked satisfactorily.

Supplies to personnel employed in Defence service Installations.

The army having undertaken to supply foodgrains required by the personnel employed in Defence Works and Service Installations (vide letter No.DD.856 dated 8th July 1944 from the Secretary to Government, Development Department,) the supply of food grains by this Department to the civilian labour employed on military establishments, was confined only to supplies required by the Canteen Contractors and their dependents for their private use.

Supplies to the Civil and Military Station:- The responsibility of supplying the Civil & Military Station with their requirements of essential foodgrains continued to vest with the Department as in the previous year. In the beginning of the year under report, monthly quotas as per ascertained requirements used to be made to the Civil & Military Station who were required to procure the same from the supply districts, as per monthly quota statements. This arrangement did not work properly as the wholesalers of the Civil & Military Station who were entrusted with procuration experienced considerable difficulty both by way of transport and adequate supplies of the necessary foodgrains. This led to continuous complaints from the Civil & Military Station as they were not able to procure all their requirements from the supply districts. This procedure had therefore to be revised and from November onwards arrangements were made to supply the requirements of the Civil & Military Station from out of the stocks with the Assistant Director of Food Supplies (Depots). This arrangement has worked very well.

The population of the Civil & Military Station being roughly one half of that of Bangalore City, the supplies to the Station was fixed in the same proportion. But continued representations began to be made to the effect that the composition of the population of the Station was slightly different from that of the City and that the same proportion

of "A" and "B" to the total population could not hold good. After consideration, the quota to the Civil & Military Station was revised in June 1945, and the rice quota was fixed at 15,000 pallas per mensem, as with effect from 1st July.1945.

RATIONING.

The problem of equitable distribution, through the rationing expedient having been found successful in the principle cities of the State, viz., Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields, during the previous year, the year under review was to a very large extent concerned in consolidating the experience gained, organising and developing the rationing technique and the aim was to extending statutory rationing into principle urban areas of the State having a population of 10,000 and above.

As the success of any rationing scheme depends to a large extent on the accuracy of the population statistics within the area rationed, constant over checks of the enumeration figures of the population were done in all the rationed areas. The occasion for such an over check of population figures in the rationed areas of Bangalore, Mysore, K.G.F. and Tumkur was the expiry of the tenure of the ration cards issued at the end of the Calendar year 1943. Declarations from all house holders resident in these areas were called for by the respective Rationing Officers and atleast 20 or 30 per cent of these declarations were over checked by the food staff of the respective food divisions. These check ups were not, however, as exacting as in the first enumeration as the Food staff were by now experienced men and knew their respective areas well and besides these declarations could be easily varified with the previous declarations made by the respective residents.

The renewal of the old cards by fresh cards also afforded

an opportunity to improve the form and style of the ration cards, issued. One common type of ration card was being issued both to the "A" and "B" classes. In order to make these two groups distinctive from one another distinctive colour back-grounds were adopted in the fresh cards, a card with the blue back ground indicating the "A" class and the red back ground indicating the "B" class. In order to prevent the possibility of fraud being practised in matters of ration documents the face of the fresh ration cards are imprinted with the words "Rationing in Mysore". The form of the ration cards were revised so as to indicate the occupational address of the card holder and also whether he is a Mysorean or an outsider. This additional information has assisted in the collection of accurate statistics of the rationed population, especially, so in the large cities of Bangalore and Mysore where there has been a considerable increase in population due to activities connected with the WAR.

The over check of the population figures was also followed by a similar over check of establishments, like hotels, restaurants and other eating houses in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore. In order to examine the possibility of reducing the number of hotels and restaurants in the principal cities and other urban areas, which are considered as the main drain on rationed and other scarce food stuffs, one of the Assistants to the Director of Food Supplies was placed on special duty for a period of two months, with the direction to examine, the bonafides or otherwise of all categories of hotels and restaurants in the cities, their accounts with reference to the adequacy or otherwise of the rations issued or in the alternative to report cases of overdrawal of rations and the possible number that could be reduced. A detailed report, from the officer, of the result of his investigation, with detailed compilation of statistics of consumption figures of milk, ghee, butter, oil, fuel and charcoal of these

establishments is under examination.

Another important improvement in rationing statistics was the compilation of the actual offtake and standard requirement figures of rationed food grains and sugar in all rationed areas. The accuracy or otherwise of the population statistics could easily be checked by a reference to this statement, a low offtake generally indicating a possible inflation in population and a high offtake indicating beyond doubt, that there is something wrong somewhere which requires investigation immediately. These figures also help in providing a correct estimate of requirements and the reserves required to be built up. These statements are compiled directly from the accounts of the distribution centres and therefore are more useful than statistical estimates which ~~they~~ may have no more value than theoretical or academical interest.

With the development of methodical compilation of rationing statistics it was found possible during the year under review, to extend the concession of handing over the work of distribution of rationed food stuffs to a large number of retail merchants under licensed conditions. The number of Government depots which stood at 35 in Bangalore City at the end of the last official year was further reduced to 18 during the present year recording a corresponding increase in the number of private merchants license shops to 123 as against 111 in the previous year. Similarly in Mysore, the number of Government depots was reduced from 49 to 16, the number of private shops being increased to 64 from 26. These private merchants were, under the terms and conditions of the original licenses granted, allowed Rs. 0-14-0 per bag as margin of profits for dealing in rationed food grains in addition to the concessions of free delivery at their shop premises and free supply of books and forms for maintenance of accounts, prescribed. As however, representations were made that the margin of profits allowed was

not adequate in view of the enhanced costs of living, the margin of profits was enhanced to Rs.1-2-0 per palla from Rs.0-14-0. The enhanced margin of profits in addition to the other concessions stated above is considered fairly adequate when compared with similar margins allowed in Madras and Bombay.

The restoration of the normal trade channels in the matter of distribution of rationed food stuffs resulted in closing down of a number of Government sales depots, in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore leaving a small number of depots to continue to act as check depots and as skeleton machinery to take over distribution in case of any breakdown of the system of licensed merchants. The accounts of all these closed depots have been regularly audited by the staff of the Auditor & Accounting Officer, Food Supplies, and all cases of inadmissible shortages have been reported to this office for recovery or write off as the case may be. In the case of 58 audited accounts, reports have been made to Government and sanction obtained to write off Rs. 3,445-7-0 out of a sum of Rs. 11,401-5-0 reported, recovering the balance due from the staff responsible. Similar action has been taken in respect of the audit of the other depots.

The rationing schemes in force in Mysore are all on the family card system. As the City of Bombay has adopted and worked out successfully the individual card system, which is reported to have many advantages over the prevailing family card system, Mr.A.N.Anantharamaiah, B.Sc., LL.B., Rationing Officer, Bangalore City was deputed to Bombay for a period of 15 days to study rationing in Bombay. The question of introducing the individual card system in one of the divisions of Bangalore as an experiment in the first instance has been sanctioned but has not yet been tried for want of necessary staff. Mr.T.V.Reddy, LL.B(Wales), Rationing Officer, Mysore

was deputed to Madras to study the Rationing system there.

The Regional Rationing Advisory Panel. With a view to pool the experiences gained in developing rationing and to co-ordinate the rationing technique that had developed in different parts of the Madras region and to achieve uniformity, an Advisory Panel, consisting of the representatives of all food administrations in Madras region, has been set up with the Regional Food Commissioner of Madras as Chairman. Mr.K.Srinivasan B.Sc, Additional Director, was appointed to the Panel as the representative of the Mysore Government. The first meeting of the Panel was held on the 8th of March 1945 when the important question of raising the scale of rations to the minimum of 1 lb. per adult was discussed. So far as Mysore was concerned, it was pointed out to the Panel that unless the overall deficiency of food stuffs in the State was remedied by additional allotments, it was difficult to raise the scale of rations to the standard of 1 lb. The panel passed a resolution recommending to the Government of India to make further allotments. This added further weight to the continued representations that were being made in this behalf by this Government and the Government of India ultimately made the necessary allotments which helped to raise the scale of rations to 1 lb. with effect from 1-7-1945.

The scale of rations to "A" and "B" classes continued till November 1944 to be the same as before. However, due to liberal allotments of wheat by Government of India, it was possible at the end of November 1944 to revise the scale of rations to both "A" and "B" classes by giving an addition of 1/4 pavu of wheat per adult per day. By about the commencement of May 1945, it was found that the stocks of wheat were fast ebbing under the liberal rations issued to "A" and "B" classes, and it was therefore found necessary to suspend the issue of wheat rations to "B" class card holders. The assistance of Government of India in allotting an additional 16,000 tons of rice from

Bengal and improved local resources enabled a stepping up of the scales of rations throughout the State, allowing 12 ozs. of rice plus 3.6 ozs. of millets or broken rice or wheat to "A" class card holders (15.6 ozs. in all); 4 ozs. of rice plus 12 ozs. millets to "B" class card holder (16 ozs. in all) and lowering the age of children from 10 to 8. The improved conditions have also resulted in enhanced scale of rations being specially allowed to west coast labour and heavy manual labour employed in factories, mills, essential services, and other large employers of labour ozs.

Statutory rationing having worked smoothly and satisfactori in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields and Tumkur, it was extended to Davanagere and Haribar towns. Preliminary action to introduce regular rationing into Chikmagalur, Channapatna and Mandya towns was completed during the year under review. Informal rationing, though not statutorily enforced, on lines similar to rationing in Bangalore City is in force in all urban areas of the State and this rationing has contributed not a little to the satisfactory position in the matters of food during the year under review and has secured atleast a minimum of foodgrains to a considerable section of the population in the State.

SUGAR.

The situation with regard to sugar continued to be satisfactory during the period under report. In pursuance of the policy to effect every possible economy in the consumption of sugar within the State, a 10% cut in the allotments to certain consuming areas was effected in the early part of the period under report, but this was later modified so as to limit the basic issues to the average offtake during the previous six months, approximating supplies to actual offtakes. The finalised figure stands at 12,611 bags per mensem, i.e., 15,133 tons per annum for the whole State including the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

The Mysore Sugar Company's factory at Mandya closed down operation for the season on the 19th May 1945. They produced during the season, 17,322 tons against an anticipated figure of 20,000 tons. The causes for under production were chiefly lack of adequate supply of cane which the Company felt was due to short supply of water in the Irwin Canal area. The Company's anticipations for the 1945 season is in the neighbourhood of 11,800 tons only. The Government of India are being acquainted with all aspects of the position and it is hoped that in the event of low production next season the All-India Sugar Pool will render necessary aid.

Owing to lack of adequate wagon facilities sugar did not move according to programme given and shortage of sugar was felt in a few areas for some time. A revised programme of movement was drawn up in consultation with the Railway Department and continuous pressure was maintained on the Railway and the situation improved quickly. There were no complaints regarding the inadequacy of sugar ration.

During the year under report, the following quantities of sugar were ear-marked for supply outside Mysore State.

Defence services stationed at Krishnarajapuram.	1,871 tons.
Medical Stores, Madras.	33 tons.
Cochin (on loan)	400 tons.

In addition, a quantity of 3,000 tons out of last year's commitment of 3,240 tons to Madras Presidency was sent outside, while the usual 300 tons to Coorg was continued., i.e., a quantity of 5,664 tons from a production of 17,322 tons was permitted to be exported outside the State, leaving a quantity of 14,072 tons (including an opening balance of 2,414 tons) for consumption within the State.

JAGGERY.

At the commencement of the calendar year 1944, jaggery was in very short supplies due to hoarding and cornering and it was almost unobtainable. In fact, Bangalore City experienced such great difficulty that special arrangements had to be made to supply jaggery to the City consumers by obtaining supplies from rural parts of Bangalore and Tumkur Districts.

The situation however began to gradually show signs of improvement as the official year 1944-45 commenced when Deputy Commissioners in Districts commenced buying jaggery on Government account and made it available for the public. This brought to the market the jaggery that was practically hidden. By about September 1944, there were such large stocks of jaggery in the market that merchants began to agitate for exports. As soon as it was revealed that considerable stocks were available within the State, all restrictions regarding movement of jaggery within the State were removed completely and free trade within the State was allowed. After the relaxation of these restrictions, prices stayed at a reasonable level and there was no dearth of this commodity in the State. Further, with a view to avoid deterioration of the large stocks with the Deputy Commissioners merchants, and growers, export permits for the export of about 1,50,000 maunds were also allowed.

Subsequent experience however showed that the stocks purchased on Government account at a time when such a step was necessary would not move at all owing to the de-hoarding of large private stocks in the open market, which were offered at even lower prices than the prices at which Government had purchased stocks. Hence in November 1944, to avoid further deterioration of the commodity and great losses to Government, arrangements were made to sell the entire stock of Government jaggery to the Mysore Sugar Company for the manufacture of

alcohol. Government had to undergo a certain amount of loss on this account but such a policy was justifiable in-as-much-as it was successful in unearthing jaggery that had gone underground when it was very badly needed by the public.

With a view to prevent a recurrance of the indefinite state of affairs that prevailed during the last season, it was decided in January 1945 to follow a defined policy in permitting the export of surplus jaggery in the State this year, and to fix the surplus well in advance of the season so that the benefit of rising prices may be shared by the growers to some extent atleast Estimated production and consumption figures were obtained from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts. These were scrutinised and the State surplus was fixed at 6,500tons. The surplus was also examined from another standpoint. The average production, imports, exports, consumption etc. for the five years from 1934-35 to 1938-39 also revealed that the average net exports were in the neighbourhood of 6,500 tons. Orders of Government were obtained for the export of this quantity for the Calendar year 1945. This annual quota was made operative in half yearly instalments. The first half yearly quota of 3,250 tons was distributed to the districts on the basis of acreage of sugar cane and the Deputy Commissioners were required to issue permits to the extent of such quotas, as far as possible to growers themselves, preference being given to "jôni" jaggery in Malnad Districts. This had the effect of stabilising markets and they were well supplied.

The price of jaggery which was Rs.4-4-0 per local maund during the first half of the period under review showed a downward trend as stocks began to increase and generally varied between Rs.3-4-0 and Rs.3-8-0 with the quality of jaggery at a fairly good level.

STOCKS:

Heavy quantities of food grains have come into the possessi

of Government from out of the current harvest owing to the insistence on the surrender by growers of the surplus in one instalments and also due to imports from outside. Consequently, the necessity for a greater provision for storage was felt in the several parts of the State. Private buildings rented out or requisitioned having been found inadequate to get over the difficulty of storage, it became imperative to undertake construction of godowns by Government and a Committee was therefore constituted in January 1945 with the Chief Engineer for roads and buildings as Chairman to advise on problems relating to storage and construction of godown accommodation. This Committee at its preliminary meeting held in January 1945, after considering all aspects of the problem, recommended the construction of 27 standard type godowns at the marginally noted places, for bag storage and 16 godowns for bulk storage in Bangalore City to hold reserve stocks. To speed up construction, the Government of India have also been approached for priority to obtain necessary constructional materials and their supply is awaited. Besides, three "Export Depots" at important rail heads of Bhadravathi, Sagar and Shimoga sanctioned in Government order No.SD.183-87/A.257-43-2 dated 12/13th July 1944 are under different stages of completion.

1. Tiptur.	3
2. Tumkur.	3
3. Kadur.	1
4. Hassan.	1
5. Kodaganur.	1
6. Chickjajur.	1
7. Bangalore.	17
Total	27

At Tumkur Mr.P.N.Murthy, Contractor offered to construct a godown on his own vacant site and rent it out to the Food Department. This offer has been accepted in consonance with the policy of the Government of India to encourage as far as possible agencies to construct storage godowns at their own cost and lease them to Government on suitable terms to avoid expenditure of public funds.

The Military in the meantime offered to make available certain military type structures, Twin Nissen Huts, which are eminently suited for storage of food grains being rat-proof

and offering a floor space of 108 x 70 feet, each to hold 20,000 bags. As the erection of these huts had the advantage of centralising all godowns in the City thereby minimising the cost of transport, watch and ward and maintenance and also made for a reduction of staff with improved supervision, six of these have been purchased. Five of the huts are being erected near the Railway Station opposite the Binny Mills at Bangalore and one has been lent to the Civil & Military Station temporarily for a period of four months at their request. In view of the erection of these huts old shoultries, and buildings commandeered in the City with a corresponding floor space may be released later after the stocks in them are cleared.

Utilisation of the services of rice millowners and wholesale dealers.

All the rice mills in the State have entered the scheme of rice mill owners except three in Hassan District which have been closed down. Under the terms of agreement, the mill owners are required to deposit the value of paddy delivered to them. With a view to afford facilities to mill owners to obtain funds required to buy paddy from Government, financial arrangements have been entered into with the Bank of Mysore to make advances to mill owners against paddy at a concessional rate of interest subject to the retention by Government of a superior lien over the stocks so pledged. A detailed account procedure has also been drawn up in this behalf and approved by Government in their order No.SD.3973/C.168-43-60 dated 11th January 1945. As soon as deliveries are effected to the rice mill owners, the Depot Clerk will send a statement of such deliveries countersigned by the representative of the mill owner to the Mysore Bank in the area, with copies to officers concerned when, the Mysore Bank will pay into the account with the Bank of Auditor & Accounting Officer, Food Supplies, the full value of the goods that pass into the hands of the mill owner with per contra entries in the latter's account. Similarly, when rice is delivered after milling under

instructions, the receiving officer will send the acknowledgment of the receipt of the consignment to the nearest branch of the Bank under advice to the Auditor & Accounting Officer. The Bank thereupon will debit the account of the Auditor and Accounting Officer, 90% of the value, the balance being paid to the party after pre-audit as a measure of safety. As under this arrangement, the mill owners are required to pay interest from the date of their purchasing paddy to the date the delivery note of rice is acknowledged and sent by the receiving officer to the Bank with every possibility of delay occurring, in many cases, a modification to the existing procedure has been suggested, so as to provide for payment of 90% of the value of the rice on the acknowledgment of the Deputy Commissioner of the supply area at the station of despatch who would arrange to have the consignment sent onward to destination on behalf of the mill owner at the latter's responsibility, and orders of Government on the proposals are awaited.

Under this scheme, 97 mills have entered the financial arrangement with the Bank and the aggregate of balances in the current accounts of the Auditor & Accounting Officer as on 30th June 1943 in the several branches was Rs. 52,68,000/- excluding a sum of Rs. 39,50,000/-

The experience of the working of the banking arrangement these few months has lead the mill owners to the belief that this financial arrangement is unnecessary and vexatious with no corresponding benefit to Government, while the Bank of Mysore got heavy unearned income by way of interest charges. They therefore urge its early cancellation and reversion to the old practice of calling them to pay only for the paddy hulled in the mills. This is under consideration of Government.

Due to the large scale purchase of paddy by Government, a certain amount of shrinkage due to driage of paddy by long storage is inevitable. The mill owners calculate this shortage at 3-3/4%. Though this may be over-pitched some

relief appears to be called for to compensate mill owners for their loss. Hence proposals were sent up to Government in letter No.B2.C.2665/43-44 dated 8th March 1945 recommending that any actual shortage that might result in the operation upto 2% may be borne by Government and the balance over this by the mill owners. Also in view of the suspension of the milling of local paddy due to heavy arrivals of rice from Karachi and Bengal and the long periods over which the paddy often times remains in store in the mill godowns, a storage fee of 4 pies per palla per month has been proposed for sanction.

PRESERVATION OF FOOD GRAINS.

The Foodgrains Preservation Committee met 12 times during the year.

The Secretary of the Committee has been attending to the work of sanitation and pest control and the godowns are periodically fumigated.

Dr.V.Subrahmanyam, Professor of Bio-Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science was given funds to the tune of Rs.3,800/- for experimentation on the treatment of infested food grains by flash heat method. As a result of his experiment a laboratory pilot plant was fabricated, capable of taking about 1/2 bag of grain per charge and requiring about 6 pies worth of electricity per bag. It consisted of two plane sheets of metal one above the other with an annular space between them for the passage of the grain and mounted on a steep incline on a masonry work of firebrick and fire-clay with electric heaters enclosed inside. This plant promised to yield good results. Certain improvements over the previous design have since been incorporated to secure better efficiency and economy in consultation with the Superintendent, Central Industrial Workshop and sanction of Government has been sought for the installation of two such improved plants, capable of

handling hundred bags per day each at an approximate cost of Rs.18,000/- ¶ As a result of experiments conducted by Dr.B.Sanjeeva Rao, Professor of Chemistry, Central College, it has been found possible to obtain cured rice on a laboratory scale from Coimbatore paddy definitely superior in quality to the American product similarly processed, justifying further trials with a pilot plant for large scale application. To try further research of this processing of paddy, Government have been pleased to sanction the construction of a plant at the Central Industrial Workshop, at a cost of Rs.300/- in their order No.SD.3746-48/C.16-44-107 dated 19/20th March.1945.

In accordance with the suggestions of the Director of Storages, Government of India, experiments were carried out by the Secretary, Foodgrains Preservation Committee, with D.D.T. in order to study and determine the rate of mortality of different species of insects creating different and varying conditions of temperature and relative humidity. These experiments are proposed to be discussed at the meeting of the Entomologists which is meeting in Delhi shortly.

Experiments in connection with absorption studies of Ethylene-di-chloride and para-di-chlor benzene, the two fumigants proposed to be used for fumigation of foodgrains, have been referred to Dr.B.Sanjeeva Rao for study in the Central College Laboratory to ascertain if the use of these fumigants could have any deleterious effect on the human system. The two assistants of Dr.Sanjeeva Rao have been sanctioned an allowance of Rs.25/- per mensem for these experiments for a period of 3 months.

The use of paddy husk ash, ground fine to pass through a 250 mesh sieve for the preservation of foodgrains, is being experimented upon. To explore the possibilities of perfecting this technique a sub committee has been formed. The method consists in mixing up about 1% by weight of paddy husk ash ground to the required state of fineness with grains before they are

stored in godowns.

CONTROLLED COMMODITIES.

During the year under report, the department continued to exercise the control over exports of certain miscellaneous commodities, the bans on the export of which had been imposed from time to time as necessity arose. Some of the important commodities dealt with this way were tamarind, chillies, coriander, potatoes, onions, sweet potatoes, oils (vegetable) and oil seeds of all kinds etc. The nature of control exercised is only a control against their exports outside the State. It has not been the policy so far to fix any ceiling prices for any of these commodities; in the case of potatoes and onions, the surpluses are purchased by the military at rates fixed by this department.

The average figures of production, imports and exports relating to the five pre-war years from 1934-35 to 1938-39 were taken into consideration as the basis, for judging whether the State was self-sufficient, deficit or surplus in respect of each of these controlled commodities. With this as the basis, the several controlled commodities were classified into the following three categories.

(1) Commodities in respect of which the State is deficit and consequently the ban should be absolute. Chillies, gingelly oil, castor seeds, cocoanut oil and hutchallu were classified under this head. No export of these commodities was to be permitted under any circumstance.

(2) Commodities which are comparatively of minor importance and over the export of which no ban need be imposed, coriander, castor oil and mustard seeds. Honge and hippe oil and oil seeds come under this head.

(3) Commodities which are surplus in the State, groundnut seeds, cotton seeds, tamarind, horsegram, jaggery and gingelly or achallu being the most important articles coming under this head. In respect of these, the existing bans were recommended

to be continued but limited exports according to the surplus available under each commodity were to be permitted under a regular quota basis. In respect of these commodities therefore annual export quotas to the extent noted in the margin were recommended and Government approved of the same.

a) Groundnut seeds.	16,000 tons
b) Cotton seeds.	1,200 tons.
c) Tamarind.	6,500 tons.
d) Horsegram.	5,000 tons.
e) Jaggery.	6,500 tons.

These quotas were divided into two, allowed to be exported in two equal half yearly instalments. The quotas were allotted to the districts on the basis of acreage figures and the Deputy Commissioners asked to issue permits within the quota earmarked for each District. Definite and clear instructions have been issued to the Deputy Commissioners to re-distribute the quotas in turn, taluk-war and to see that no area in the District was lost sight of. The Deputy Commissioners have been further asked to issue permits to as large a number of persons as possible, preferably to growers themselves.

With regard to gingelly seeds a quota of 2,250 tons for export from May 1945 to the end of October 1945 has been fixed. It is the intention of Government that exports of this commodity should be altogether banned with effect from November 1945 and that the oil seed crushing industry, which is at present in a State of decadence for want of sufficient encouragement, should be gradually built up in order to enable the State to crush all seeds and to export only surplus oil. The Industries and Commerce Department have been requested to take suitable action in this direction.

It may be said that the export under the quota arrangement has been working very satisfactorily.

KEROSENE.

The kerosene supplies took a favourable turn during the year under report. The releases to the State were increased by 9% of the 1941 supplies from October 1944 to March 1945 [redacted] the increased demand in the winter season. It was

therefore possible to give a small additional quota for the Coffee planters in Kadur and Hassan Districts, for the Coffee pulping season. To put down an end to the unsocial activities of the some of the retail dealers of this article, the Amildars of Taluks were invested with the necessary powers under the Mysore Kerosene Control order 1942 to check their dealings and arrange for proper distribution.

At the close of the year under report, the total monthly allotment to the State was 18,000 units (98 Imp.gals.)

FUEL AND CHARCOAL SUPPLIES.

During the previous year difficulty was being felt for fuel and charcoal supplies in Bangalore City and a number of Government depots were opened in different parts of the City to act as check depots and help to keep down the prices charged by private vendors. The situation however worsened since the beginning of January 1944 and fuel and charcoal prices went up abnormally high as soon as the stocks in Government depots were sold out. These check depots did not therefore serve the purpose for which they were intended in regulating the prices in the market as there was no continuous supply in the market. Great difficulty was being experienced by the citizens to obtain their requirements of these essential articles at reasonable prices. After careful examination of all aspects of the case, Government were pleased to order in their proceedings No.SD.8434 dated 9th June 1944 that vending of fuel and charcoal in Bangalore City, Bangalore North and South Taluks should be on licenses issued by the Rationing Officer, Bangalore City for the City area and the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District for Bangalore North and South Taluks and in accordance with the prices fixed by Government in their notification. To maintain steady supplies and really make the price control effective the District Forest Officer, Bangalore District was appointed Special Officer for procurement of fuel and charcoal to Bangalore City.

The procurement of fuel by the Forest Department was however not satisfactory. The fuel and charcoal merchants who first promised to co-operate with Government in the working of the control measures did not keep to their promise inspite of concessions granted to them and Government had therefore to undertake the entire responsibility for supply and distribution of fuel and charcoal to all the citizens in Bangalore City. During the early part of the transition period, however, great inconveniences and hardships were experienced by the people of the City as the supplies did not keep pace with the demand and the stocks with merchants went underground. Government therefore appointed Mr.C.I.Nachia, as Special Officer for Fuel Supplies. By the unceasing efforts of the Special Officer for fuel and the staff who were placed on special duty exclusively for this purpose and the co-operation of the Mysore Iron & Steel Works, Bhadravathi and who spared 2,000 tons of fuel from Bhadravathi and 10,000 bags of charcoal from Mysore and with the facilities provided for transport by Mysore and M & S.M. Railways, the situation was brought under control quickly. The Bangalore City Municipal Council also helped and opened sales depots in the several divisions of the City and at the cremation grounds.

To prevent the recurrence of the crisis that occurred during the earlier part of the year, action was also taken to build up big reserves of fuel in the City. A Transport Officer to assist the transport and distribution of fuel by lorries was also detailed for work under the Special Fuel Officer.

After handling the fuel trade directly for nearly 9 months it was thought desirable in April 1945 to divest the Department of the work relating to the procurement of fuel and entrust it to a company of merchants who had experience of fuel trade behind them. This department with the experience gained in fuel supplies work during the previous period thought it best to co-ordinate the supplies of fuel

to the two other main consumers, nearly, viz. the C & M Station and the military. It was therefore arranged that with a view to place the work relating to the procurement of fuel to the City on a firm basis and also to co-ordinate the supplies to the Civil and Military Station and the Southern Army in Bangalore who are the other two largest consumers of fuel in Bangalore, Government approved of the proposal to entrust the work to a company consisting of merchants. The minimum quantities to be supplied to all the above three consumers were fixed and the company were given all facilities for procurement and transport, such as, commandeering of topes, providing them with lorries, petrol, etc. and wagon space on rail. Under this contract, the City should obtain a minimum supply of 4,000 tons per month. The company began the work in the middle of April.1945. Mainly due to the lack of adequate railway wagons for moving fuel, the City experienced some shortag in the supply of firewood and charcoal during the early days of the formation of the company. The position was however speedily brought under control and at the close of the year nearly 1,600 tons of fuel were in stock in the Government Reserve depots after meeting the day to day demand needs.

The supplies so far arranged to the Civil and Military Station and to the Army were also satisfactory.

The question of assigning specified number of ration cards to the fuel depots in order to systematize the equitable distribution of fuel is under consideration.

With a view to have better control over the charcoal supply which was becoming rather scarce and for conserving casurina wood which is greatly needed everywhere, Government by the issue of a notification under the Defence of India Rules prohibited the conversion without permits of casurina wood into charcoal in Bangalore District and Malur Taluk. Additional powers of commandeering the plantations in Malur Taluk were invested in the Special Officer, Fuel Supplies (No.SD.7215-C. 117-44-78 dated 16th May.1948)

Every effort is being made to improve the supplies of charcoal to Bangalore City and it was under consideration to show better incentive to the contractors supplying this article to the Forest Department by increasing its price slightly.

Mysore City. The City Municipal Council, Mysore continued to be in charge of supplies of fuel and charcoal in the City. A few fair price depots to serve as check depots were also being run by the Municipal Council. To further implement the supply position, action was on hand to build up a reserve stock of fuel in the City by diverting supplies received from Chamarajanagar by the Forest Department. To eliminate the menace to the fuel trade that was being caused by the fuel brokers "dallalies" the Municipal Council have proposed additions to the existing bye-laws bringing them under the purview of the law.

The Municipal Council were given more lorries by this Department to facilitate the procurement of greater quantities of firewood and the proposals of the Municipal Council for appointment of a Special Officer to be in charge of procurement and 8 fuel inspectors to supervise distribution and for introduction of control measures as soon as reserves are built up are under examination.

With the increased number of lorries engaged specially for this work, the fuel supply position has improved considerably in the City.

FOOD COUNCILS:

The Central Food Council, Bangalore held ten meetings during the year. The Council discussed the questions relating to the procurement of foodgrains and their distribution all over the State. The members evinced keen interest in the deliberations of the council which were not only as regards supply and distribution of foodgrains as such but also fuel,

milk, cattle and other things essential for the people. The resolution of the Council to prohibit the purchase of milk by the contractors for supply to the military camps, within the limits of Bangalore City and five miles beyond, in August 1944 was met with approval of the military and orders have been issued by the military prohibiting such purchase. The Committee at its meeting held on the 28th October 1944 expressed strongly against any export of cattle to Madras province.

The non-official members of this council were co-opted as members of the City and District Food Councils of the Cities and Districts where the members were residing. The Food Councils in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Taluk and District Food Councils in their respective areas continued to meet at specified intervals. The non-official members of the City and District Food Councils were appointed as Honorary Food Wardens, of all the Government Foodgrains sales depots in their respective areas in the State.

Proposals for re-constitution of all the Food Councils consequent on the re-constitution of the Representative Assembly & Legislative Council were under examination in this office.

CATTLE, SHEEP AND GOATS.

The following export quotas were sanctioned from time to time during the year under report.

(1) 220 cattle, 840 sheep and 1,160 goats p.m. to Gudalur and Wynad under the reciprocal arrangements entered into with the Madras province.

(2) 40 bullocks, 14 cows, 216 he-buffaloes and 1,600 sheep and goats p.m. to Coorg.

(3) 120 sheep p.m. to Coimbatore for use of the Naval personnel.

(4) 96 sheep p.m. to Coonoor for use of the Pasteur Institute.

(5) 80 cattle, 270 sheep and 270 goats to Gudalur out of the allotment to be made for consumption of the military in the State every month.

It was represented by the Madras Government that, that province was in receipt of almost all its imported cattle from Mysore during normal years and that liberal exports may be permitted to make up the deficiency in Madras. A combined board consisting of the representatives of all the South Indian States and Progincos was set up by the Government of India with the Regional Food Commissioner, Madras as Chairman. The board in its meetings considered the questions relating to the transports of cattle, sheep and goats from surplus to deficit areas. At the first meeting of the board held in October 1944, the board recommended for fixing a quota of 12,000 work bullocks to Madras province from Mysore for meeting the requirements in Madras and also to help Travancore and Cochin States which were in turn dependent on Madras. This move was opposed by this Department as this State itself was not in any better position as regards cattle wealth. The huge mortality of over 80,000 in the rinderpest, the demand for more work bullocks to bring more lands under the plough for the activities connected with the Grow More Food, the increased demand for cattle on account of the military activities in the State and the huge depletion of cattle due to the slaughter by the military for consumption were stressed before the board.

Government, to have a first hand knowledge of the State's position of cattle wealth, deputed Major R.W.Simpson, retired Superintendent of Veterinary Services to study the State's position in October 1944. Major Simpson's report was revealed hat though in fact the census of 1945 has registered an increase nder bulls and bullocks by 56,000 the increase is misleading. hat has swelled up the number according to Major Simpson's eport is really the scrub bulls which have escaped slaughter

on account of the restriction imposed on slaughter of animals below 10 years of age. It is reported that there is considerable shortage of work bullocks of good breed all over and that the breeding bulls too have been parted with by the ryots on account of the tempting prices. Major Simpson noticed that huge numbers were still being smuggled across the border to Madras mostly from Bangalore and Kolar Districts. His recommendations to organise the cattle trade with Madras by holding fairs etc. and to restrict the slaughter of cows was under the consideration of Government.

Government in the meanwhile have fixed a quota of 4,000 work bullocks to Madras province tentatively in May. 1945.

To prevent the further depletion of poultry in the State in which the State is in great deficit, Government have ordered in notification No.SD.7157 dated the 16th May 1945 that the export of poultry be prohibited except under permits to be issued by the District Magistrates.

Orders were issued by Government for the purchase by the Deputy Commissioners of pregnant cows with the military. The military was given a quota of 1,000 cattle, 6,000 sheep, 6,000 goats, and 4,000 poultry per month for consumption within the State.

JOINT DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE.

This committee constituted by the Government of India at the close of the previous year held 4 meetings during the year. Measures for co-ordinating the purchase of foodstuffs for use of the military in the Civil markets were discussed at these meetings. The Committee recommended the prohibition of purchase of fresh milk by the contractors for supplies to the camps within the limits of the Bangalore City Municipality and five miles beyond, to relieve the strain on fresh milk supply to the citizens. The release of huge quantities of fresh vegetables in surplus with the military were arranged in the

months of August to November 1944 and the city had a good supply of fine vegetables at low prices. The committee recommended also to give away pregnant cows with the military to the Deputy Commissioners to prevent such cows being slaughtered.

The large surplus of potatoes and onions in the State was were offered and accepted by the military in the State.

MYSORE STATE SUB COMMITTEE.

The sub committee also held four meetings during the half year and the decisions arrived at in the meetings of the said committee were implemented. Problems relating to the restriction on the slaughter of animals and the fuel supplies to the military camps were discussed. The contracts entered into by the military for supplies by the contractors were placed before these meetings for confirmation. Surveys of the potatoe and onion crops were conducted by the officers of this department as resolved at the meetings of this committee.

A plan for growing more vegetables by the ryots for supplie to the military was under the consideration of Government in the Agricultural Department.

FOOD INTELLIGENCE.

Charge: Mr.Vasir Ahmed, B.Sc. was in charge of Food intelligence work from 10th July 1944 to 10th August 1944 and he was succeeded by Mr.M.V.V.Naik who continued to be in charge till the end of the year under report.

Staff: The staff for collecting information consisted of one Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2 police inspectors 6 sub inspectors, 2 daffedars and 10 police constables.

An additional force of one daffedar and 6 police constables at a cost of Rs.140/- per mensem for effectively preventing all pilferages in the Goods shed at the City

Railway Station, Bangalore has been recommended.

Duty: The work of collecting and keeping track of information about smuggling, pilfering, black marketing and other malpractices in respect of controlled foodgrains and other articles of was assigned to this staff. The services of this staff were also engaged for collection and verification of informations received from various parts of the State. Allegations of some importance or informations of a serious nature were referred to this staff for verification and following up. A careful watch was maintained by the staff in collaboration with the regular District Police against pilfering, smuggling etc.

Tours: The District Superintendent of Police and the other officers of the staff made extensive tours all over the State, collected useful information and gave valuable suggestions for patrolling and watching the frontiers and effectively preventing smuggling of foodgrains.

Petitions: 68 petitions containing allegations against officials, and working of depots were received in this office. Of these 46 petitions were referred to the respective Deputy Commissioners and the rest were enquired into by the office staff. Majority of them were proved to be baseless and in a few instances, where the facts were exaggerated, the concerned officials were warned and suitable measures taken to prevent further recurrence of any such irregularities.

Prosecutions: 4,923 prosecutions in food offences were launched during the year under review. 968 cases were pending at the beginning of this year. Of these, 5,320 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 964 cases at the close of the official year. Of the 4,356 cases disposed of during the year under report, 212 cases ended in acquittal, 3,393 cases in conviction, while 751 cases were withdrawan.

52 cases of bribery and corruption were investigated during

the year of which 9 cases only were found to be true and the offenders duly punished.

Rewards: Rewards to an extent of Rs.17,118/- were sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioners of several districts during the year under report. Of those to whom rewards were awarded, 2,324 were Government servants, 323 private persons and these were rewarded a total amount of Rs.14,765/- and Rs.2,353/- respectively. A sum of Rs.8,000/- was sanctioned by Government in this behalf and Government have been requested for additional grant.

-:000:-

B.S.G.5.)
6-10-45.)

Director of Food Supplies.

TRANSPORT.

Of the three modes of transport, viz., rail, bullock carts and lorries, the department has to fall back mostly on the last for internal transport within the Districts on account of the scarcity of draught bullocks due to widespread rinderpest and the limited wagon facilities made available by the Railways. In spite of the fullest co-operation and assistance by the railways, internal transport within the Districts even between areas connected by rail had to be done mostly through lorries.

At the beginning of the year, 70 lorries representing about less than half the requirements of the Department had been allotted. Although 60 of them had been received, only 26 were actually in service in the Districts as per details shown in the margin, the rest being under various stages of body construction, and gas plant fitting. The position regarding the supplies of fuel to Bangalore City having reached a critical stage just then, necessitating the diversion of lorries from the Districts to Bangalore City, the distribution of the lorries among the Districts as per programme for food transport could not therefore be carried out. Besides, only 16 additional lorries were allotted for the whole year, with the result that the inadequacy of lorry transport was keenly felt throughout the year. The latter half of the year was a specially difficult period since 18,000 tons of paddy had to be brought in from Coorg, in addition to handling the vastly increased transport of foodgrains acquired in the State. The military department had therefore to be approached for convoy assistance whenever needed. They were very helpful in transporting paddy from Coorg. At the end of the year, the Department had at its disposal 84 lorries distributed

1. Bangalore City (Assistant Director of Food Supplies,)	6
2. Mysore City.	2
3. Bangalore District.	2
4. Mysore District.	3
5. Kolar District.	2
6. Hassan District.	2
7. Kadur District.	2
8. Chitaldrug District.	2
Shimoga District.	5
(These were still at Mysore then	

among the Districts and City as noted in the margin, with 2 to be received, while its requirement was 60. Subsequently, however, 22 Ford chasses and 50 Dodge trucks have been allotted and action is being taken to receive them. It is expected that with their receipt, the transport problem would be considerably eased.

1. Rationing Officer, Mysore.	2
Municipal President, Mysore.	4
Shimoga District.	5
Kadur District.	3
Tumkur District.	2
Hassan District.	3
Chitaldrug District.	2
Kolar District.	2
Mandya District.	2
Mysore District.	10
Transport Officer, (Bangalore) Fuel Supplies	45
Given to private fuel contractors.	4
	84

The scheme for the manufacture of 1,000 bullock carts by the Department of Industries and Commerce, on our behalf, to facilitate transport of food grains had to be abandoned owing to lack of response from the public, in the matter of purchase of the manufactured carts, which might have been due partly to the varying cart specifications in vogue in different parts of the State. The Government have instructed the Department of Industries & Commerce to dispose of the manufactured carts and assembled parts in such a manner as to prevent loss to Government.

Ramachandra

DIRECTOR OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

A" Statement showing the quantities of foodgrains allotted to the State and those received under the different plans of the Government of India in operation during the year 1944-45, as well as the quantities thereof actually received during the year in question under the respective plans.

Sl. No.	Name of food grain.	Name of plan & period of operation.	Source of supply	Quantity allotted (in tons)	Quantity received upto the end of the year from the beginning of the plan.	Quantity (in tons) received during the year 1944-45.	
1.	Rice.	I. Preliminary Kharif plan (Novr.43 to October.1944)	a) Coorg	10,000	9,832	1,134	
			b) Sindh	1,000	1,000	nil	
			c) C.P & Berar	1,000	-	-	
			d) Orissa.	3,000	1,100	-	
				15,000	11,932	1,134	
				13838			
		II. Kharif plan including undespatched balances under the preliminary kharif plan (Novr.44 to October.1945.)	a) Coorg.	~~13,000~~	11,592	11,010	
			b) Sindh (inclusive of the inferior Joshi rice.)	10,500	5,700	5,700	
			c) Karachi depot	3,000	3,000	3,000	
			d) C.P & Berar (inclusive of broken rice)	13,000	5,488	5,488	
			e) Eastern States (via Madras)	3,000	33	33	
			f) Orissa (via Madras)	1,900	1,644	1,644	* The Collector, C & M Station who has directly procured this quota intimates that there was some discrepancy in this account and that the correct figure of
			g) Kapurthala	~~1,000~~ 706	-	-	
			h) Bengal.	16,000	-	-	
				~~61,974~~ 61944	27,457	26,875	

		b) C.P & Berar	5,000	405		
		c) Sindh	2,000	cancelled.		
			8,000	642	200	
	II. Kharif plan including the undespatched balances under the preliminary kharif plan. Novr.44 to Octr.45.	a) Punjab.	761	75	75	(Balance cancelled
		b) C.P & Berar	4,597	4,597	4,597	
			5,358	4,672	4,672	
3. Wheat.	I. Preliminary Rabi plan including the balances of the R.B.plan. May.44 to April.45)	a) Punjab.	120	140	140	
		b) Imports	13,034	12,969½	9,969½	
			13.154	13,109½	10,109½	
	II.Rabi plan 45-46 (May 45 to April.46)	Imports.	16,000	-	-	
4. Wheat products.						
	I. Preliminary rabi plan inclusive of balances under the R.B.plan. May.44 to Apri..1945.	a) Punjab.	1,000	995½	-	
		b) Imports.	-	4,000	4,000	
		c) Hyderabad.	262	218	218	
			1,262	5,211½	4,218	
	II. Rabi plan(May 45 to April 46)	Punjab.	4,000	-	-	
5. Pulses.	I. Basic plan for pulses (Novr.45 to Octr.44)	a) Hyderabad	5,000	6,036	1,729	
		b) Eastern States	1,000	500	500	
			6,000	6,536	2,229	
	II. Basic plan for pulses (Novr.44 to Octr.45)	a) Hyderabad.	20,000	205	205	(15000 tur 3000 moong 2000 gram)
		b) United provinces	3,000 (tur)	-	-	
		c) C.P. & Berar	3,000 (gram)	-	-	
			26,000	205	205	
6. Barley.	Rabi plan (May 45 to April 46)	a) Bikaner	735	-	-	
7. Bengal gram	Basic plan for gram. (-do-)	a) Sindh	10,000	-	-	
		b) C.P & Berar	5,000	-	-	
			15,000			

RSG/5

Ramaswamy
for Director of Food Supplies.

		b) C.P & Berar	2,000	405	-	
		c) Sindh	2,000	cancelled.	-	
			8,000	642	200	
	II. Kharif plan including the undespatched balances under the preliminary kharif plan. Novr.44 to Octr.45.	a) Punjab.	761	75	75	(Balance cancelled
		b) C.P & Berar	4,597	4,597	4,597	
			5,358	4,672	4,672	
3. Wheat.	I. Preliminary Rabi plan including the balances of the R.B.plan. May.44 to April.45)	a) Punjab.	120	140	140	
		b) Imports	13,034	12,969½	9,969½	
			13.154	13,109½	10,109½	
	II.Rabi plan 45-46 (May 45 to April.46)	Imports.	16,000	-	-	
4. Wheat products.						
	I. Preliminary rabi plan inclusive of balances under the R.B.plan. May.44 to Apri..1945.	a) Punjab.	1,000	998	-	
		b) Imports.	-	4,000	4,000	
		c) Hyderabad.	262	218	218	
			1,262	5,216	4,218	
	II. Rabi plan(May 45 to April 46)	Punjab.	4,000	-	-	
5. Pulses.	I. Basic plan for pulses (Novr.45 to Octr.44)	a) Hyderabad	5,000	6,036	1,729	
		b) Eastern States	1,000	500	500	
			6,000	6,536	2,229	
	II. Basic plan for pulses (Novr.44 to Octr.45)	a) Hyderabad.	20,000 @	205	205	@ (15000 tur 3000 moong 2000 urad)
		b) Unitedprovinces	3,000 (tur)	-	-	
		c) C.P. & Berar	3,000 (urad)	-	-	
			26,000	205	205	
6. Barley.	Rabi plan (May 45 to April 46)	a) Bikaner	733	-	-	
7. Bengal gram	Basic plan for gram. (-do-)	a) Sindh	10,000	-	-	
		b) C.P & Berar	5,000	-	-	
			15,000			

BSG/5

for Director of Food Supplies.

Statement showing the allotments and supplies of food grains (Rice, Ragi and Jola) from surplus to deficit areas during the period of July 1944 to Dec.1944.

Name of supply District.	Rice.		Ragi.		Jola.	
	Quota	Supplies.	Quota	Supplies	Quota	Supplies.
Mysore.	82,002	70,669	12,730	7,730	1,433	613
Mandya.	55,000	16,037	-	-	-	-
Shimoga.	1,41,427	1,16,975	66,200	38,344	39,000	26,661
Hassan.	13,000	5,482	-	-	-	-
Kadur (Bangalore)	18,000	9,794	2,51,000	77,415	-	-
Tumkur.	16,000	16,000	-	-	-	-
Chitaldrug.	3,000	2,741	23,000	19,766	28,500	5,378
	3,28,429	2,37,698	3,52,930	1,43,255	68,933	32,652

Director of Food-Supplies.

For the period of January 1945 to June.1945.

	Rice.		Ragi.		Jola.	
	Allotments	Supplies	Allotments	Supplies	Allotments	Supplies.
Mysore.	1,31,000	1,25,719	10,000	6,568	1,000	2,783
Mandya.	64,000	63,913	-	-	-	-
Shimoga.	1,26,000	92,915	14,000	10,002	24,000	17,188

———	31,000	23,407	9,000	8,028	-	-
Kadur.	17,000	9,059	-	-	-	-
Tumkur.	6,000	2,054	11,500	10,411	-	-
Bangalore.	-	-	69,000	68,506	-	-
Chitaldrug.	-	-	13,500	14,216	4,000	1,503
Kolar.	-	-	8,000	5,283	-	-
	3,75,000	3,17,067	1,35,000	1,23,014	29,000	21,474

Director of Food Supplies.

'B' Statement showing the quantities of food grains and pulses received during the year 1944-45 outside the Basic Plans of the Government of India.

	Foodgrain.	Source.	(Quantity received) (In tons)
	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,306
		(b) Eastern States.	269
3.	PULSES.	(a) Hyderabad.	737
		(b) Indore.	48

For DIRECTOR OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

BSO/5

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year 1944-45 on the Working of the Standard Cloth Scheme in Mysore.

Mr. B.K. Murthy, B.E.(Mech.), M.Sc.(Tech.), A.M.C.T., who was appointed Director of Textiles in Mysore, on the formation of the new Department of Textiles in G.O. No.D. 7844-7910/I. & C. 601-43-1 dated 8th June 1944, continued to be in charge of the Standard Cloth Scheme as Secretary to the Standard Cloth Advisory Committee, functioning under the Food Supplies Department, till 14th November 1944, when Government in their Order No. SD.C. 194/A.83-44-4 dated 14-11-1944 were pleased to appoint him as Chairman of the Standard Cloth Advisory Committee, to be in sole administrative charge of the working of the Standard Cloth Scheme in Mysore State in the Department of Textiles.

2. Since taking the decision in September 1943 to co-operate in the All-India Scheme of Standard Cloth distribution, four indents for an aggregate quantity of about 248 lakhs of yards of cloth were placed with the Textile Commissioner, Government of India, of which only 143 lakhs were ordered to be manufactured; 140 lakhs were actually received, out of which 120 lakhs have been sold, as per statement shown hereunder:

Period.	Indent.	Despatch Instrns.	Receipts.	Sales.
1) May/July 1943	14,57,440	14,42,440	140,75,895	124,20,650
2) Aug.43/Jan.44	114,83,000	60,84,116		
3) Aug.44/Jan.45	75,00,000	67,91,140 @		
4) Aug.45/Jan.46	43,50,000	-		

N.B.- All figures are in YARDS.

It will further be seen that the entire quantity received against the first two indents were sold out, and the goods against the fourth indent of 43.5 lakhs of yards are

expected very shortly.

3. A total debit advice of Rs.29,10,764/- was received from the Controller of Supply Accounts, Bombay, for Standard Cloth supplied to the State from the beginning of the Scheme and a sum of Rs.5,22,951/- has been paid.

4. The scheme of licensing of private cloth dealers, co-operative societies and other organised agencies, sanctioned in No. SD.6191/A.80-43-60 dated 15-3-44 from Government, for supplementing the efforts of Government, through Government Depots, in the proper and equitable distribution of Standard Cloth in every nook and corner of the State, has been working satisfactorily. A comparative statement of the Government and other agencies working for the distribution of Standard Cloth, shown hereunder, would show the efforts that have been made in building up a State-wide organisation to reach all the recesses of the State wherever need for cloth was felt.

	1943-44	1944-45
1) Government Depots ...	173	202
2) Co-operative Societies & other agencies ...	382	367
3) Private cloth dealers ...	141	313
Total	696	882

At times, when the Mills manufacturing Standard Cloth were unable to supply cloth to meet, in time, the enormous demands of the public in certain parts of the State, by a scheme of diversion cloth from the surplus areas was moved to areas where the demand was intense, thus relieving the hardship.

5. The Scheme of Standard Cloth, after full utilisation and implementation of the provisions of G.O. No. SD.6840-42/

(contd.)

A.195-43-2 dated 8th April 1944, caught the popular imagination and weaned the public from buying, at extra-ordinary prices, ordinary mill cloth. It was gradually realised, after the first flush, that in order to sustain this popularity, further improvements in Standard Cloth varieties were necessary as prices of ordinary civilian cloth, consisting of a great many attractive varieties, gradually decreased. The Textile Commissioner, Government of India, was duly apprised of the trend of the Standard Cloth position and the 3rd and 4th indents consist of very improved varieties which have since become popular.

6. Standard Cloth, especially the sarees, in an unbleached condition, was not moving as fast as it should to relieve the acute shortage of cloth, especially among the poor. In order, therefore, to make the cloth attractive to the public and also, incidentally, to avoid possible losses arising out of accumulation of unsold cloth, an arrangement was concluded with Messrs. Textile Technicians, Bangalore, in September last year for the dyeing and printing of Standard Cloth sarees and shirting. The scheme has proved of such considerable success and utility that the demands of the public have been more than we have been able to meet. Energetic efforts are, however, being made to obtain supplies and so cater to the public.

7. The executive and ministerial staff appointed as per G.O. No. SD.6240-42/A.195-43-2 dated 8th April 1944 for inspection, stocking and sale of Standard Cloth received at all the centres in the State, has been satisfactorily working. The scheme, as worked in Mysore, has been a great success, inasmuch as it has served to provide cloth to the poor population of the State in a period of emergency at a

n.t.o.

a low price and at the same time without involving in any loss. According to the balance sheet as on 30th June 1945 there has been a net small margin after defraying all expenses, including the administration charges. The Scheme working alongside the Cloth Control Order has achieved the two-fold object of providing the poor population with cloth at a low price as also the object of combating the profiteering tendencies of the retail cloth dealer implicit in the scheme.

R.N. Murray

Director of Textiles.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Read:-

Correspondence ending with letter No. Nil, dated, the 17th October, 1945, from the Director of Food Supplies, submitting the report on the working of the Food Supplies Department, during the year ended June, 1945.

ORDER NO. SD. 7683-702 /A.28-45-4 ,

DATED, BANGALORE, THE 24th April 1946.

R e c o r d e d.

2. ADMINISTRATION: Mr. B.S.Raghavendra Rao, M.A.(Hons.), continued to be the Director of Food Supplies till 7th October, 1944, from which date he went on leave, and Mr. K. Srinivasan, B.Sc., Special Officer, Food Supplies, acted as Director till the 11th November, 1944, when Mr.G. Sundara Rao B.A., assumed charge as Director and Mr. K. Srinivasan was appointed as the Additional Director of Food Supplies.

3. PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS: As the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1943, applied only to the harvest of 1943, the new "Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order 1944" was promulgated, making provision for the acquisition not only of the harvest of 1944 but also of subsequent harvests, the salient features of which were the following:-

i) The purchase prices of grains under the new order were increased by 25% over the prices paid under the Harvest Order of December 1943.

p.t.o.

ii) The distinction of declared holders and non-declared holders was removed and every holder whatever the extent of his holding was required to deliver to Government, grains found to be surplus after meeting his requirements for domestic consumption, seed requirements and other special needs.

iii) Furnishing of written declarations by holders of land regarding the yield and surplus was dispensed with ~~to avoid trouble and inconvenience to illiterate holders~~ and the assessment of yield and surplus was required to be made by the Amildar on the basis of the assessment register maintained by the Shanbhogue of each village showing the yield of the lands and on the basis of information furnished by holders to the Amildars, regarding their requirements for their families etc.

May perhaps be omitted. M.D. 22/9/46

iv) Provision has been made for revision of orders passed by the Amildars regarding assessment of yield and surplus and also for second appeals against the orders of Amildars.

The quantities of foodgrains acquired under the above order up to the end of the year under report were as under:-

		Pallas.
1.	Paddy	18,72,235
2.	Ragi	5,68,088
3.	Jola	53,911
4.	Wheat	462
5.	Other millets.	19,138.

4. IMPORTS FROM OUTSIDE: The following quantities of foodgrains were imported from outside the State up to the end of June 1945:

	Tons
(1) Rice (including broken rice)	29,604
(2) Millets	5,354
(3) Wheat	10,109½
(4) Wheat products	4,218
(5) Pulses.	3,219.

5. DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS: The distribution of foodgrains was arranged for through Govt. depots, co-operative societie and depots run by village panchayets and municipalities, except in the rationed areas where private merchants were license to deal in rationed articles under strictl controlled conditions. The number of depots selling foodgrains was 1610 as under:-

Govt. depots	307
Village Panchayet depots.	636
Co-operative Society depots.	624
Municipal depots.	43
Total:	1,610

In addition to the direct distribution of foodgrains to consumers through the depots, arrangements were made through large employers of labour, organised departmental stores, and planters to supply foodgrains required by their labour. Bulk supplies were also made to the Mysore State Railway which had its own organisation for distribution of foodgrains to its employees.

RATIONING: Statutory rationing was extended to Davangere and Harihar towns. Preliminary action to introduce regular rationing into Chickmagalur, Channapatna and Mandya towns was also completed during the year under review. Informal rationing ~~though not statutorily enforced, on lines similar to rationing in Bangalore City,~~ is in force in all the urban areas in the State. The scale

of rations continued to be the same as during 1943-44 except for the addition of 1/4 pavu of wheat or wheat products per day, between the end of November 1944 and April 1945, which was however ~~supplemented~~ suspended in the case of "B" class card-holders whose staple diet is millets, from May 1945 onwards.

6). STORAGE OF FOODGRAINS: Private ~~hold~~-buildings ~~ings~~ ~~rented out or requisitioned~~ taken on rent having been found inadequate for the storage of the ~~heavy~~ large quantities of foodgrains that came into the possession of Government through acquisition in the State ~~and~~ or imports from outside ~~the State~~, it became necessary for Government to take up the construction of godowns. The construction of three godowns -- one each at the important rail-heads of Bhadravati, Sagar and Shimoga -- was sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.1,65,000/- ~~1½ lakhs of rupees.~~ These were in various stages of ~~completion~~ progress at the end of the year. ~~The British Military authorities having offered~~ Six rat-proof military type structures ~~called~~ known as twin 'Nissen huts' having a floor space of 108 x 75 sq ft, each, were purchased from the British Military authorities at a total cost of Rs.47,500/-. Five of these ~~have been~~ have been installed near the Bangalore City Railway Station and the ~~other hut has been~~ remaining one lent to the C & M. Station, Bangalore, ~~temporarily.~~ [The Director of Food Supplies is requested to examine, if any of the private buildings and choultries now being used for storage, can be released.]

May perhaps be omitted. Can be perused on the Connected file. MR 27/2/45

[ ] may be omitted. Cm 5/3

7. PRESERVATION OF FOODGRAINS: It is observed from the report that the Foodgrains Preservation Committee met 12 times during the year and that the work of sanitation

38

and pest control, and periodical fumigation of godowns received attention and that experiments were carried out regarding the processing of paddy and the best methods of fumigation without any deleterious effect on the human system. In the interest of the safe preservation of the foodgrains several godowns should be inspected frequently and the bags rearranged periodically to avoid deterioration and damage to grains due to leakage or other causes.

Government desire to emphasise the importance of regular and frequent inspection of storage godowns by the Officers Concerned.

8. SUGAR, JAGGERY, KEROSENE & OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CONTROLLED ARTICLES.

In addition to the principal foodgrains the procurement and distribution of which forms the main concern of the Food Department, the control of the commodities noted below also came under the purview of the Department.

SUGAR: The total quantity of sugar produced by the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd, during the season ending 19th May 45 was 17,322 tons, of which 5,664 tons were exported outside the State, leaving a balance of 14,072 tons for consumption in the State, including the stock of 2,414 tons in stock at the commencement of the season.

* Page 25 of Report.

JAGGERY: As jaggery was found to be in surplus and large stocks were available in the market, all restrictions regarding movement of jaggery within the State were removed and a quantity of 3250 tons was allowed to be exported outside the State. It is reported that the increase of stocks had the effect of bringing down prices of jaggery, during the latter half of the year, prices varying from Rs.3-4-0 to Rs.3-8-0 per maund with

May perhaps be omitted as irrelevant

with the quality of jaggery at a fairly good level.

KEROSENE: There was an improvement in the supply ~~position~~ of kerosene, the releases to the State having been increased by 9% of the 1941 supplies.

OTHER CONTROLLED COMMODITIES: The Department continued to exercise control over the export of tamarind, chillies, coriander, potatoes, onions, sweet potatoes, vegetable oils ~~(vegetable)~~ and oil seeds of all kinds. For this purpose the above commodities were classified as (1) articles in respect of which the State is deficit, (2) articles which are surplus in the State, viz., groundnut seed, cotton seed, tamarind, horsegram, gingelly or "achellu" and (3) articles of minor importance, such as, coriander, castor oil and mustard seed, honge and hippe oil and their seeds over the export of which no ban need be placed. ** .....

** The Export of the articles coming under the first category was absolutely prohibited and under the second category limited exports according to the surplus available were permitted. It is observed from the Report that the Director of Food Supplies has addressed the Industries and Commerce Deptt. in the matter of encouraging the ~~gr~~ gingelly oil crushing industry, so that all the gingelly oil seed produced in the State may be crushed in the State and only oil exported outside the State. The Director of Industries and Commerce is requested to take necessary action in this direction** early

10. FUEL AND CHARCOAL SUPPLIES: To prevent the recurrence of the fuel crisis that occurred during the early part of 1944 in Bangalore City, the supply and distribution of fuel and charcoal was taken over by Government and ~~Mr. C.I. Machia was appointed~~ a Special Officer, for Fuel Supplies, was appointed. Reserves were built up and distribution through Government depots, co-operative societies and licensed dealers was arranged. When the position had been brought under control the procurement of ~~fuel~~ firewood was entrusted to a private company and the arrangement is stated to be working satisfactorily.

~~11. FOOD COUNCILS AND FOOD WARDENS:~~

11. FOOD COUNCILS & FOOD WARDENS:

The several Food Councils in the State met at intervals and extended their help and co-operation in the day to day administration of food problems.

12. CATTLE, SHEEP & GOATS:

The Food Supplies Department was also entrusted with the work of regulating the movement of cattle from the State to the adjoining areas, which in normal times used to get their supplies from Mysore. Owing to the depletion of the cattle wealth of the State on account of mortality due to rinderpest and the demands of the Army stationed in Mysore, Major Simpson retired Deputy Superintendent of the Veterinary Dept was placed on special duty to review the cattle position in the State and make suggestions for the means of arresting recommendations ~~calculated to stop~~ further depletion and improving ~~conservation of~~ the cattle wealth of the State. The Government have since passed orders on his report prohibiting the slaughter of cows and buffaloes below 15 years of age and of bulls, bullocks and he-buffaloes below 10 years of age. The Export of cattle, sheep and goats from the State is strictly controlled by permits and is limited to the quotas sanctioned by Government.

The export of poultry from the State has been prohibited except under permits issued by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

THE JOINT DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE & THE COMBINED CATTLE BOARD.

Both the above bodies were set up by the Government of India and the Director of Food Supplies represented the State

on ~~these bodies~~ them. The Joint Defence Co-ordination Committee dealt with measures for co-ordinating the purchase of foodstuffs for the use of the Military in ~~the~~ civil markets. On the recommendation of this Committee the purchase of fresh milk by contractors for supplies to ~~the~~ Military Camps within the limits of the Bangalore City Municipality and five miles beyond was prohibited by the Army authorities to relieve the strain on fresh milk supply to the citizens. Vegetables in surplus with the Military were released for civilian consumption at low prices. ~~There was~~ A Sub-Committee of the Joint Defence Co-ordination Committee was formed for the Mysore State, of which the Director of Food Supplies was the Chairman, and having as ~~with~~ representatives of the Southern Army Headquarters in Bangalore, the C & M. Station and the Regional Food Commissioner, Madras Region, to consider problems relating to restrictions on the slaughter of cattle, and the supplies of fuel, potatoes, onions, etc., to the Army. On the recommendation of this sub-committee surveys of the potato and minor crops were conducted and supplies to the Army were regulated on the basis of these surveys.

The Combined Cattle Board consisted of representatives of all the South Indian States and the Madras Province with the Regional Food Commissioner, Madras as Chairman. This Board considered matters relating to the movement of cattle from surplus to deficit areas and supplies to the Army. The relations of the Department with the Southern Army, the Regional Food

May perhaps be omitted
MSR
27/4

May perhaps be omitted
Yes C.S. 22/2/46

Commissioner and the Madras Civil Supplies Department, were very cordial.

13. STANDARD CLOTH:

The Director of Textiles in Mysore continued to be in charge of the Standard Cloth Scheme as Secretary to the Standard Cloth Advisory Committee functioning under Food Supplies Department. This arrangement was continued till the 14th November, 1944, when the Director of Textiles was appointed as Chairman of the Standard Cloth Advisory Committee ~~to be~~ and in sole administrative charge of the scheme.

Including the balance of the previous year, 1,02,93,665 yards of standard cloth ~~was available~~ were offered for sale, of which 86,38,420 yds were sold during the year through Government depots, co-operative societies and licensed cloth dealers of repute.

14. Government are glad to observe that the administration of the Department during 1944-45 was satisfactory.

C.S.

Secretary to Government,
Development Department.
(Food Supplies)

To MR 22/2/46.

The Director of Food Supplies in Mysore
" other Secretaries to Govt.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Comptroller to Government.
" Auditor & Accounting Officer, Food Supplies.
PRESS TABLE.
" The Director of Textiles in Mysore, Bangalore
The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore

KRG.
20.2.46.

21/2/46

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Read :-

Correspondence ending with letter No. Nil, dated, the 17th October, 1945, from the Director of Food Supplies, submitting the report on the working of the Food Supplies Department, during the year ended June, 1945.

ORDER NO. SD 7683-702 /A.28-45-4,

DATED, BANGALORE, THE 24TH APRIL, 1946.

R E C O R D E D .

2. ADMINISTRATION: Mr. B.S. Raghavendra Rao, M.A.(Hons.), continued to be the Director of Food Supplies till the 7th October, 1944, from which date he went on leave. Mr. K. Srinivasan, B.Sc., Special Officer, Food Supplies, acted as Director till the 11th November, 1944, when Mr.G. Sundara Rao, B.A., assumed charge as Director and Mr. K. Srinivasan was appointed as the Additional Director of Food Supplies.

3. PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS: As the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1943, applied only to the harvest of 1943, the new "Articles of Food Acquisition(Harvest) Order 1944" was promulgated, making provision for the acquisition not only of the harvest of 1944 but also of subsequent harvests.

The quantities of foodgrains acquired under the above Order up to the end of the year under report were as under:--

	Pallas.
1. Paddy ...	18,72,235.
2. Ragi ...	5,68,088.
3. Jola. ...	53,911.
4. Wheat. ...	462.
5. Other millets.	19,138.

4. IMPORTS FROM OUTSIDE: The following quantities of foodgrains were imported from outside the State up to the end of June 1945:

	Tons.
(1) Rice (including broken rice)	29,604.
(2) Millets. ...	5,354.
(3) Wheat. ...	10,109½
(4) Wheat products ...	4,218.
(5) Pulses. ...	3,219.

5. DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS: The distribution of foodgrains was arranged for through Government depots, co-operative societies and depots run by village panchayets and municipalities, except in the rationed areas where private merchants were licensed to deal in rationed articles under strictly controlled conditions. The number of depots selling foodgrains was 1610 as under:-

Government depots. --	307
Village Panchayet depots.	636
Co-operative Society depots. --	624
Municipal depots. --	43
Total --	1,610

In addition to the direct distribution of foodgrains to consumers through the depots, arrangements were made through large employers of

p.t.o.

of labour, organised departmental stores, and planters to supply foodgrains required by their labour. Bulk supplies were also made to the Mysore State Railway which had its own organisation for the distribution of foodgrains to its employees.

RATIONING: Statutory rationing was extended to Davangere and Harihar towns. Preliminary action to introduce regular rationing into Chickmagalur, Channapatna and Mandya towns was also completed during the year under review. The scale of rations continued to be the same as during 1943-44 except for the addition of 1/4 pavu of wheat or wheat products per day, between the end of November 1944 and April 1945, which was however suspended from May 1945 onwards in the case of "B" class card-holders whose staple diet is millets.

6. STORAGE OF FOODGRAINS: Private buildings taken on rent having been found inadequate for the storage of the large quantities of foodgrains that came into the possession of Government through acquisition in the State or imports from outside, it became necessary for Government to take up the construction of godowns. The construction of three godowns -- one each at the important rail-heads of Bhadravati, Sagar and Shimoga -- was sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.1,65,000/-. These were in various stages of progress at the end of the year. Six rat-proof military type structures known as twin "Nissen huts" having a floor space of 108 x 75 Sq. ft., each, were purchased from the British Military authorities at a total cost of Rs.47,500/-. Five of these have been installed near the Bangalore City Railway Station & the remaining one lent to the C & M. Station, Bangalore.

7. PRESERVATION OF FOODGRAINS: It is observed from the Report that the Foodgrains Preservation Committee met 12 times during the year and that the work of sanitation and pest control, and the periodical fumigation of godowns received attention and that experiments were carried out regarding the processing of paddy and the best methods of fumigation without affecting the edibility or wholesomeness of the grain. Government desire to emphasise the importance of regular and frequent inspections of storage godowns by the officers concerned.

8. SUGAR, JAGGERY, KEROSENE & OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CONTROLLED ARTICLES: In addition to the principal foodgrains, the procurement and distribution of which forms the main concern of the Food Department, the control of the commodities noted below also came under the purview of the Department.

SUGAR: The total quantity of sugar produced by the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., during the season ending the 19th May, 1945, was 17,322 tons, of which 5,664 tons were exported from the State, leaving a balance of 14,072 tons for consumption in the State, including 2,414 tons in stock at the commencement of the season.

JAGGERY: As jaggery was found to be in surplus and large stocks were available in the market, all restrictions regarding movement ~~xxixx~~ of jaggery within the State were removed and a quantity of 3,250 tons was allowed to be exported from the State.

KEROSENE: There was an improvement in the supply of kerosene, the releases to the State having been increased by 9% of the 1941 supplies.

OTHER CONTROLLED COMMODITIES: The Department continued to exercise control over the export of tamarind, chillies, coriander, potatoes, onions, sweet potatoes, vegetable oils and oil seeds of all kinds. For this purpose the above commodities were classified as (1) articles in respect of which the State is deficit, (2) articles which are surplus in the State, viz., groundnut seed, cotton seed, tamarind, horsegram, gingelly or "achellu". The export of the articles coming under the first category was absolutely prohibited and that of articles under the second category limited to the surplus available. It is observed from the Report that the Director of Food Supplies has addressed the Industries and Commerce Department in the matter of encouraging the oil crushing industry, so that all the gingelly oil seed produced in the State may be crushed in the State and only the oil exported from the State. The Director of Industries and Commerce is requested to take necessary action in this direction early.

10. FUEL SUPPLIES: To prevent the recurrence of the fuel crisis that occurred during the early part of 1944 in Bangalore City, the supply and distribution of fuel and charcoal was taken over by Government and a Special Officer for Fuel Supplies was appointed. Reserves were built up and distribution through Government depots, co-operative societies and licensed dealers was arranged. When the position had been brought under control the procurement of firewood was entrusted to a private company and the arrangement is stated to be working satisfactorily.

11. FOOD COUNCILS & FOOD WARDENS: The several Food Councils in the State met at intervals and extended their help and co-operation in the day to day administration of food problems.

12. CATTLE, SHEEP AND GOATS: The Food Supplies Department was also entrusted with the work of regulating the movement of cattle from the State to the adjoining areas, which in normal times used to get their supplies from Mysore. Owing to the depletion of the cattle wealth of the State on account of mortality due to rinderpest and the demands of the Army stationed in Mysore, Major Simpson, Retired Superintendent of the Veterinary Department was placed on special duty to review the cattle position in the State and suggest the means of arresting further depletion and improving the cattle wealth of the State. The Government have since passed orders on his report prohibiting the slaughter of cows and buffaloes below 15 years of age and of bulls, bullocks and he-buffaloes below 10 years of age. The export of cattle, sheep and goats from the State is controlled by permits and is limited to the quotas sanctioned by Government.

The export of poultry from the State was prohibited except under permits issued by the Deputy Commissioners of districts.

THE JOINT DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE & THE COMBINED CATTLE BOARD. Both the above bodies were set up by the Government of India and the Director of Food Supplies represented the State on them. The Joint Defence Co-ordination Committee dealt with measures for co-ordinating the purchase of protective foodstuffs for the use of the Military in civil markets. On the recommendation of this Committee the purchase of fresh milk by contractors for supplies to military camps within the limits of the Bangalore City Municipality and five miles beyond was prohibited by the Army authorities to relieve the strain on fresh milk supply to the citizens. Vegetables in surplus with the Military were released for civilian consumption at low prices. A sub-committee of the Joint Defence Co-ordination Committee was formed for the Mysore State, of which the Director of Food Supplies was the Chairman, and having on it representatives of the Southern Army Headquarters in Bangalore, the C & M. Station and the Regional Food Commissioner, Madras Region, to consider problems relating to restrictions on the slaughter of cattle and the supplies of fuel, potatoes, onions, etc., to the Army. On the recommendation of this sub-committee surveys of the potatoe and minor crops were conducted and supplies to the Army were regulated on the basis of these surveys.

13. STANDARD CLOTH: The Director of Textiles in Mysore continued to be in charge of the Standard Cloth Scheme as Secretary to the Standard Cloth Advisory Committee functioning under Food Supplies Department. This arrangement was continued till the 14th November, 1944, when the Director of Textiles was appointed as Chairman of the Standard Cloth Advisory Committee and in sole administrative charge of the scheme.

Including the balance of the previous year, 1,02,93,665 yards of standard cloth were offered for sale, of which 86,38,420 yards were sold during the year through Government depots, co-operative societies and licensed cloth dealers of repute.

14. Government are glad to observe that the administration of the Department during 1944-45 was satisfactory.

D. Laxmanthaiya
for Secretary to Government,
Development Deptt.(Food Supplies).

To - The Director of Food Supplies in Mysore.
" Other Secretaries to Government.
" Deputy Commissioners of districts.
" Comptroller to Government.
" Auditor and Accounting Officer, Food Supplies.

PRESS TABLE.

App. F. VI, G. 10j

Government of his highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

W.D. 1592 ...

Passes orders reviewing ~~on the report~~ the report on the working of the Food Supplies Department during the year ended June 1945.

G. O. No. S. O. 7683-702/A28-45-4 DATED 24th April 1946.

May this be

i. printed ? ——— yes

ii. treated as a standing order ? ——— No

iii. published in the Gazette, English Part ? — yes

iv. translated ? ——— ~~No~~ yes

v. placed at the disposal of the Press ? ——— yes

vi. published in the Gazette, Kannada Part ? — ~~No~~ yes.

4329 W.D. ½ Gazette

24.4.46.

Memo No. FS 7703 Encl.

To

The Superintendent,
Govt. Printing with compliments for favour of ~~supplying~~ supplying 150 copies to this office. Two proof copies of the matter ~~sent for printing~~ may be sent early before copies are printed

D. Lakminarayana
for Secy to Govt.
Devl. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. S. D. 7683-702—A. 28-45-4, dated 24th April 1946.

Report on the working of the Food Supplies Department.

Passes orders reviewing the —— during the year ended June 1945.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. nil, dated the 17th October 1945, from the Director of Food Supplies, submitting the report on the working of the Food Supplies Department during the year ended June 1945.

ORDER NO. S. D. 7683-702—A. 28-45-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 24TH APRIL 1946.

Recorded.

2. *Administration.*—Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rao, M.A. (Hons.), continued to be the Director of Food Supplies till the 7th October 1944, from which date he went on leave. Mr. K. Srinivasan, B.Sc., Special Officer, Food Supplies, acted as Director till the 11th November 1944, when Mr. G. Sundara Rao, B.A., assumed charge as Director and Mr. K. Srinivasan was appointed as the Additional Director of Food Supplies.

3. *Procurement of Foodgrains.*—As the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1943, applied only to the harvest of 1943, the new "Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1944" was promulgated, making provision for the acquisition not only of the harvest of 1944 but also of subsequent harvests.

The quantities of foodgrains acquired under the above order up to the end of the year under report were as under :—

		Pallas
1. Paddy	...	1,872,235
2. Ragi	...	5,68,088
3. Jola	...	53,911
4. Wheat	...	462
5. Other millets	...	19,138

4. *Imports from Outside.*—The following quantities of foodgrains were imported from outside the State up to the end of June 1945 :—

		Tons
1. Rice (including broken rice)	...	29,694
2. Millets	...	5,354
3. Wheat	...	10,109½
4. Wheat products	...	4,218
5. Pulses	...	3,219

5. *Distribution of Foodgrains.*—The distribution of foodgrains was arranged for through Government depots, co-operative societies and depots run by village panchayets and municipalities, except in the rationed areas where private merchants were licensed to deal in rationed articles under strictly controlled conditions. The number of depots selling foodgrains was 1,610 as under :—

Government depots	...	307
Village Panchayet depots	...	636
Co-operative Society depots	...	624
Municipal depots	...	43
		1,610

No. S. D. 7683-702—A. 28-45-4, dated 24th April 1946.

In addition to the direct distribution of foodgrains to consumers through the depots, arrangements were made through large employers of labour, organised departmental stores, and planters to supply foodgrains required by their labour. Bulk supplies were also made to the Mysore State Railway which had its own organisation for the distribution of foodgrains to its employees.

Rationing.—Statutory rationing was extended to Davangere and Harihar towns. Preliminary action to introduce regular rationing into Chikmagalur, Channapatna and Mandya towns was also completed during the year under review. The scale of rations continued to be the same as during 1943-44 except for the addition of one-fourth pavu of wheat or wheat products per day, between the end of November 1944 and April 1945, which was however suspended from May 1945 onwards in the case of "B" class card-holders whose staple diet is millets.

6. *Storage of Foodgrains.*—Private buildings taken on rent having been found inadequate for the storage of the large quantities of foodgrains that came into the possession of Government through acquisition in the State or imports from outside, it became necessary for Government to take up the construction of godowns. The construction of three godowns one each at important rail-heads of Bhadravati, Sagar and Shimoga was sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 1,65,000. These were in various stages of progress at the end of the year. Six rat-proof military type structures known as twin "Nissen huts" having a floor space of 108×75 square feet each, were purchased from the British Military Authorities at a total cost of Rs. 47,500. Five of these have been installed near the Bangalore City Railway Station, the remaining one being lent to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

7. *Preservation of Foodgrains.*—It is observed from the report that the Foodgrains Preservation Committee met 12 times during the year and that the work of sanitation and pest control, and the periodical fumigation of godowns received attention and that experiments were carried out regarding the processing of paddy and the best methods of fumigation without affecting the edibility or wholesomeness of the grain. Government desire to emphasise the importance of regular and frequent inspections of storage godowns by the officers concerned.

8. *Sugar, Jaggery, Kerosene and other Miscellaneous Controlled Articles.*—In addition to the principal foodgrains, the procurement and distribution of which forms the main concern of the Food Department, the control of the commodities noted below also came under the purview of the department :—

Sugar.—The total quantity of sugar produced by the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., during the season ending the 19th May 1945, was 17,322 tons, of which 5,664 tons were exported from the State, leaving a balance of 14,072 tons for consumption in the State, including 2,414 tons in stock at the commencement of the season.

Jaggery.—As jaggery was found to be in surplus and large stocks were available in the market, all restrictions regarding movement of jaggery within the State were removed and a quantity of 3,250 tons was allowed to be exported from the State.

Kerosene.—There was an improvement in the supply of kerosene, the releases to the State having been increased by 9 per cent of the 1941 supplies.

9. *Other Controlled Commodities.*—The department continued to exercise control over the export of tamarind, chillies, coriander, potatoes, onions, sweet potatoes, vegetable oils and oil seeds of all kinds. For this purpose the above commodities were classified as (1) articles in respect of which the State is deficit, (2) articles which are surplus in the State, *viz.*, groundnut seed, cotton seed, tamarind, horsegram, gingelly or "achellu." The export of the articles coming under the first category was absolutely prohibited and that of articles under the second category limited to the surplus available. It is observed from the report that the Director of Food Supplies has addressed the Industries and Commerce Department in the matter of encouraging the oil crushing industry, so that all the gingelly oil seed produced in the State may be crushed in the State and only the oil exported from the State. The Director of Industries and Commerce is requested to take necessary action in this direction early.

10. *Fuel Supplies.*—To prevent the recurrence of the fuel crisis that occurred during the early part of 1944 in Bangalore City, the supply and distribution of fuel and charcoal was taken over by Government and a Special Officer for Fuel Supplies was appointed. Reserves were built up and distribution through Government

depots, co-operative societies and licensed dealers was arranged. When the position had been brought under control, the procurement of firewood was entrusted to a private company and the arrangement is stated to be working satisfactorily.

11. *Food Councils and Food Wardens.*—The several Food Councils in the State met at intervals and extended their help and co-operation in the day to day administration of food problems.

12. *Cattle, Sheep and Goats.*—The Food Supplies Department was also entrusted with the work of regulating the movement of cattle from the State to the adjoining areas, which in normal times used to get their supplies from Mysore. Owing to the depletion of the cattle wealth of the State on account of mortality due to rinderpest and the demands of the Army stationed in Mysore, Major Simpson, retired Superintendent of the Veterinary Department, was placed on special duty to review the cattle position in the State and suggest the means of arresting further depletion and improving the cattle wealth of the State. The Government have since passed orders on his report prohibiting the slaughter of cows and buffaloes below 15 years of age and of bulls, bullocks and he-buffaloes below 10 years of age. The export of cattle, sheep and goats from the State is controlled by permits and is limited to the quotas sanctioned by Government.

The export of poultry from the State was prohibited except under permits issued by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

The Joint Defence Co-ordination Committee and the Combined Cattle Board.—Both the above bodies were set up by the Government of India and the Director of Food Supplies represented the State on them. The Joint Defence Co-ordination Committee dealt with measures for co-ordinating the purchase of protective foodstuffs for the use of the military in civil markets. On the recommendation of this committee, the purchase of fresh milk by contractors for supplies to military camps within the limits of the Bangalore City Municipality and five miles beyond was prohibited by the Army authorities to relieve the strain on fresh milk supply to the citizens. Vegetables in surplus with the Military were released for civilian consumption at low prices. A sub-committee of the Joint Defence Co-ordination Committee was formed for the Mysore State, of which the Director of Food Supplies was the Chairman, and having on it representatives of the Southern Army Headquarters in Bangalore, the Civil and Military Station and the Regional Food Commissioner, Madras Region, to consider problems relating to restrictions on the slaughter of cattle and the supplies of fuel, potatoes, onions, etc., to the Army. On the recommendation of this sub-committee, surveys of the potato and minor crops were conducted and supplies to the Army were regulated on the basis of these surveys.

13. *Standard Cloth.*—The Director of Textiles in Mysore continued to be in charge of the Standard Cloth Scheme as Secretary to the Standard Cloth Advisory Committee functioning under Food Supplies Department. This arrangement was continued till the 14th November 1944, when the Director of Textiles was appointed as Chairman of the Standard Cloth Advisory Committee and in sole administrative charge of the scheme.

Including the balance of the previous year, 10,293,665 yards of standard cloth were offered for sale, of which 8,638,420 yards were sold during the year through Government depots, co-operative societies and licensed cloth dealers of repute.

14. Government are glad to observe that the administration of the department during 1944-45 was satisfactory.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.
(Food Supplies).

To—The Director of Food Supplies in Mysore.
The other Secretaries to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Auditor and Accounting Officer, Food Supplies.
The Director of Textiles in Mysore.
The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—B. G. S.

WD 1592—GPB—420—20-5-46